THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A strike of the typesetters in the printing establishments of New York City is expected, which may delay some of our January issues. Readers and advertisers who fail to receive their copies of the magazine on time may rest assured, however, that everything possible is being done to minimize the delay.

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXXI. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

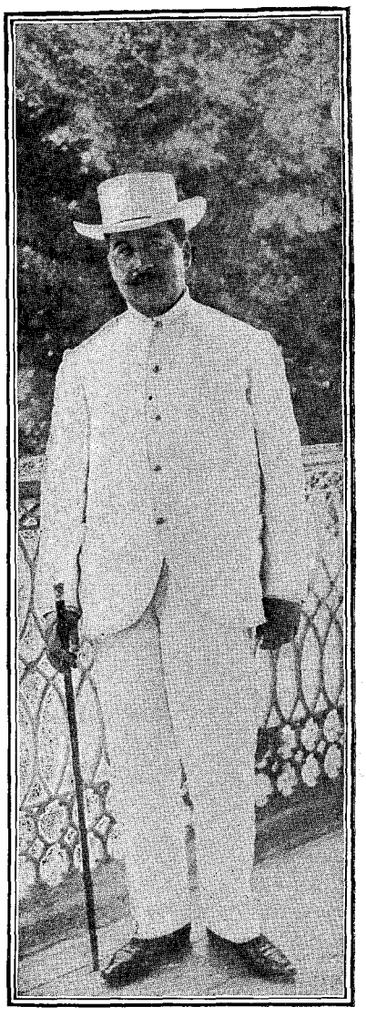
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FLIGHT OF MORALES.

HAPPILY for both sides in the discussion over the Santo Domingo treaty, each finds that the flight of President Morales proves its claims and overturns the arguments of the other. The opponents of the treaty declare that this collapse of the island Government shows that there is no responsible party to make a treaty with; while the friends of the treaty aver that this added proof of weakness shows that the strong hand of the United States is just what is needed to restore order. It was on Christmas Day that Santo Domingo learned that its Chief Magistrate, weary of his losing struggle with his Vice-President and his Cabinet, had left "for an unknown destination," but supposedly to join the insurgents, and "troops were sent in pursuit." No less than seven Generals are represented in the newspaper accounts as being in the field, with total forces of 700 men. In the capital "a feeling of unrest prevails," we are told, and "several arrests have been made." Vice-President Caceres is said to have seized the reins of government.

RAMON CACERES,
Vice-President of Santo Domingo, who has seized the reins of government.

In view of this confusion in the Dominican Government, the Administration's critics feel more keenly than ever the unwisdom of ratifying a treaty that will make this Government responsible in any degree for the finances of the island. "The Senate, we should say, would hesitate to ratify a treaty negotiated with a President who runs away, joins the enemies of his own Government, and takes up arms against his Vice-President; it is like making a treaty with a comet," declares the New York *Times* (Dem.). It would be "a treaty with chaos," says *The Evening Post* (Ind.). The President is being led into a dark and dangerous path, thinks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.); and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) remarks that the best aid the Senate could bring him would be "the rejection of the treaty *in toto*, and the withdrawal of the United States from its occupation of Santo Domingo, leaving the Dominican claims to be adjusted by arbitration, according to precedent."



CARLOS F. MORALES,
President of Santo Domingo, who joined the revolutionists because his Vice-President and Cabinet insisted on running the government and made him a mere figurehead.

If we should retire from the island, however, replies the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), "there is a fair certainty that some European power will insist on taking up the task which the United States has dropped, without any large degree of probability that it will be content to act merely as a good friend, but will rather conclude to remain there for all time to come." And so think the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), and many other papers. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) argues that the change in the island Government does not change our responsibility. To quote:

"Whatever the case, the position of the United States remains the same. When the Santo Domingo agreement was made with President Morales, which in the form of a treaty awaits ratification by the Senate, this country by no means assumed to decide who should be President of the Santo Domingo Republic. It only required that whatever change was made should be peaceable, under the forms of law and without affecting the collection of revenue and the conditions surrounding trade.

"This has been secured. For a period longer than has occurred at any time since the independence of Santo Domingo was acquired, nearly a century ago, the revenues of the Government have been collected without interruption. Smuggling has been stopped, peace has been maintained in all the ports and trade has been

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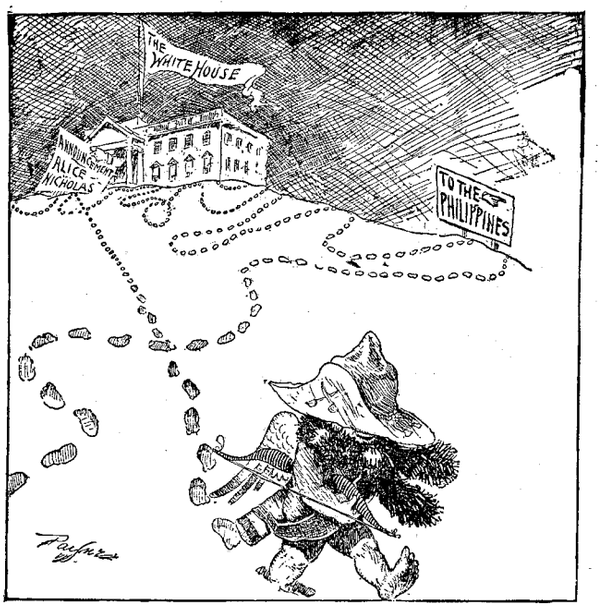
AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

"Now, Mr. President, you'll have to keep yourself and your traps out of the way, we're it now." —Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.



PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

—Payne in the Pittsburg *Gazette*.

NEW FIGURES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

subject to none of the exactions which previous revolutions have imposed. . . . . .

"No one objects to Spanish-American revolution merely as a variety of national election. But the United States has a right to require that when a country like Santo Domingo changes its rulers it shall not interfere with trade, interrupt the revenue, repudiate its bonds, default on interest, butcher the defenseless or kill foreigners with stray bullets."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says similarly:

"At any rate, the course of this country is clear. It is to proceed with its duty to itself and to the Dominican Republic as a permanent entity and not as the temporary possession of Mr. Morales, Mr. Caceres, Mr. Jiménez, or any one else. There has been much opposition to the pending treaty because it is said to be the personal scheme of Mr. Morales. We shall be curious to see if the same critics now oppose it because it may have to be a general and impersonal thing, with which Mr. Morales has nothing to do.

"We shall see, moreover, if America has not the power and right to do some things that some other nations have. Years ago Bosnia and Herzegovina got into pretty nearly as bad a state as Santo Domingo, and Austria-Hungary intervened and brought order out of chaos, to the admiration of the world. A like work was done in Crete, and now it is being done again in Macedonia. The United States has been doing a similar work in Santo Domingo, at only a tithe of the cost and responsibility. We are curious to know why what is superb beneficence in Europe is meddlesome wickedness in America; especially since this country was founded upon the principle that it can do anything that any country may of right do."

The New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, in an informing despatch, gives the following sketch of the situation in Santo Domingo:

"The root of the whole trouble is probably that President Morales grew tired of being governed by his Cabinet and acting as a figurehead, which he has been ever since a few months after taking office.

"It has been established that Morales entered into the convention with this Government, known as the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement, which was primarily the cause of the failure of the Senate to give ready ratification to the subsequent treaty, for his own protection. He believed for good reason that if he pointed out to his people that he had this Government behind him he would get their support and also be impregnable to assault. This headed off more than one revolution. An outbreak was threatened last January, but it failed to materialize. The signing of the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement barely stopped another outbreak. On February 8 last conditions grew worse in the provinces of Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata and the custom-houses were taken in control at both places by Rear-Admiral Sigsbee's squadron of American war-ships. This action was taken by virtue of an arbitral award to the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, which had control of the custom-houses.

"A forerunner of the present split between Morales and his Cabinet came about four weeks ago, when the resignation of Señor Sanchez as Minister of Foreign Affairs was announced. It is understood that Sanchez, a supporter of Morales, was forced out. Señor Tejera, one of the most prominent men in the country, took the office.

"According to advices which came to the War Department today Morales is out to join the Jimenistas party, in opposition to the Horacistas. The Horacistas party, which derives its name from Horacio Vasquez, who is now a power in Santo Domingo, was the party behind Morales in his efforts to become President, and had it not been for its support he would never have become Executive.

"The Jimenistas party is, or was, headed by Jiménez, an aspirant for the Presidency. Notwithstanding their bitter opposition to one another, the Jimenistas and the Horacistas were once allied for a time, and it was due to that that Morales got in office. It was about a year and a half ago when Wos y Gil was President. He was universally disliked, and both the Jimenistas and the Horacistas were anxious to have him overthrown.

"It was not yet election time and the dissatisfied natives could not wait. Accordingly, the Jimenistas and the Horacistas joined forces for the overthrow of Wos y Gil. This was accomplished, and the executive palace at Santo Domingo City was for a time vacant.

"The Horacistas were allowed to name a provisional President, while it was agreed that Jiménez was to be made President at the next election. Horacio Vasquez selected Morales to be temporary President. As soon as he had been installed Morales set to work to strengthen his position. One office after another was filled with his followers. Finally there was an outbreak of the Jimenistas and an effort was made to throw Morales out. He had grown too strong, however, and he captured one province after another, except that of Monte Cristi. Last summer the revolutionists of Monte Cristi were taken into the fold and Morales was made President of the entire Republic. He has now broken with the Horacistas and proposes to fight them. What the outcome will be can not be predicted. Both factions are strong and both willing to fight."

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LACK OF SYMPATHY FOR THE MOSCOW REBELS.

IN spite of all the bloodshed and horrors of the Russian strike, which culminated in what was practically civil war in Moscow, the sympathy of the American press does not seem to be inclined to the insurrectionists. Whatever sympathy they may have had they appear to have lost by plunging the nation into anarchy. To be sure, here and there a paper speaks up for the strikers. The New York *American* goes so far as to hope and believe "that President Roosevelt will in some effective and emphatic manner express American feeling and, with or without the cooperation of other Christian nations, succeed in stopping the murders that disgrace Christianity." But even this is an outcry against bloodshed generally, rather than an expression of sympathy for the strike.

To a certain extent the Czar is blamed for having weakly yielded to strong demands on previous occasions, thus urging on the extremists. In the opinion of the Chicago *Chronicle:*

"The general judgment will be that the Government is not altogether blameless for the existing state of affairs following the popular rejoicings over the October manifesto. It is to be regretted that the Government did not at the outset yield all it could with safety and then firmly refuse to accede to further demands.

"In fact, it made the mistake of yielding successive demands after resisting them for a time. The effect was that of an admission that the Government was withholding things it ought to grant. The extremists were encouraged to think that if they were clamorous and violent enough they would certainly get all they wanted. Accordingly they redoubled their clamor and their violence and brought about a condition of things which can not longer be tolerated."

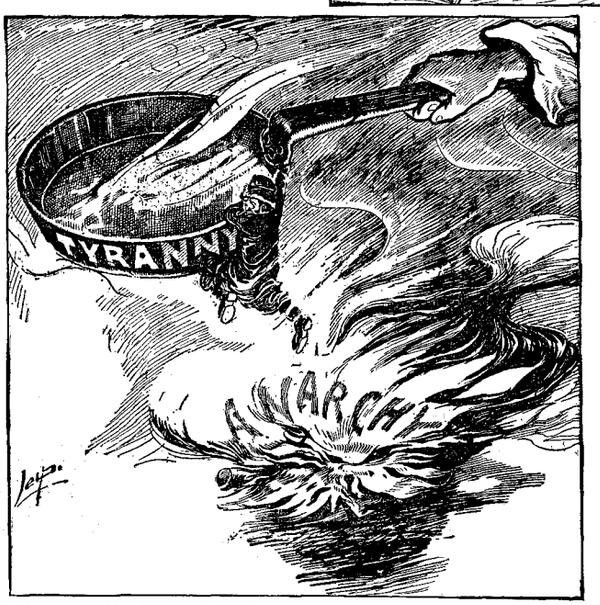
But failure of the uprising was predicted almost from the first. The troops behind the machine guns that mowed down the inhabitants of Moscow by the thousand did not mutiny as had been expected. The New York *Sun's* Moscow correspondent reported that "their loyalty can not be suspected," in spite of the belief the insurgents had that the soldiers would take their side in the quarrel. The strike, in the opinion of *The Sun*, was not well managed. It says:

"There is reason to believe that the revolutionary leaders in St. Petersburg and Moscow fully understood the limitations and conditions under which a resort could be made with any prospect of success to the *ultima ratio* of a general strike. During the former strike, which extorted remarkable concessions from the Czar, direct communication between St. Petersburg and the outside world was cut off for several days, but the revolutionary leaders were careful to keep certain wires intact between the capital and other large Russian cities, and also to leave the railway tracks unblocked so that while the ordinary passenger and freight business was paralyzed, representatives of the strikers might in case of an emergency be conveyed with some speed from one place to another on an engine or, at the worst, upon a handcar. That the same leaders were keenly alive to the necessity of accumulating enough pecuniary resources to feed and warm the striking workmen during at least a few weeks of idleness is evident from their original determination to defer the strike until near the end of January, when the prospective duration of the winter would have been shortened by a month. They had planned also to employ the interval in pressing zealously the revolutionary propaganda among the rank and file of the regiments stationed in the chief urban centers.

"Their whole scheme of operations, however, was deranged by the summary arrest on Saturday, December 16, of some scores of the most influential revolutionists when exasperation provoked the proletariat of St. Petersburg and Moscow to precipitate a strike, for which a moment's reflection would have shown them to be unprepared. So hasty and ill concerted, indeed, was the movem

CUTTING COMMUNICATIONS.

RUSSIA—"I guess this will fix the Little Father a plenty."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*



BETWEEN TWO EVILS.

RUSSIA—"I wonder if I hadn't better get back into the frying-pan?"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News.*

TREED.

—Cory in the New York *World.*

SOMETHING LIKELY TO DROP.

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that the strike in Moscow started twenty-four hours before it began in St. Petersburg, and other large cities, like Warsaw and Odessa, were still more tardy in cooperation. We add that as yet there is not an atom of trustworthy evidence that during the last week a single regiment of the regular army has joined the strikers."

The New York *World* observes that "the strike was called as a purely political move"; and that "without a distinct labor issue it is difficult to hold the men in compact formation." Possibly, it thinks, "the revolutionary leaders are traveling too fast for the masses," and it remarks that "they must have direct personal grievances, not abstract theories of government, to drive them to continuous agitation."

The New York *Evening Post* seems in doubt which way to lend its sympathies. It says:

"Self-immolation would be universally applauded were there a definite purpose to be gained. But with no leaders, no plans, and no constructive administrative policy, this sacrifice of life on behalf of liberty becomes the more heartrending. For months past the educated classes, and notably the students, have considered the fall of the Government merely a matter of time. 'Down with absolutism' has been the cry of students, doctors, scientists, and lawyers. But the power of the Government has been strong enough to prevent the rise of any man. When a leader has appeared he has either been killed or imprisoned or forced, like Father Gapon, to flee for his life. Hence the Government is itself largely to blame for the present headless rage of the populace. Were there leaders, Witte could at least treat with them. But how can one treat with a people infuriated until bloodshed seems the natural order of things, and no one of them stops to inquire what this chaos is all coming to? It is hard to wish for the success of the Czar's troops, yet quite as hard to wish for the victory by force of arms of a crazed populace, without even a dictator rising to lead them back to law and order in the fashion of Napoleon."

AUGUST BELMONT,
Who now dominates the street railway situation on Manhattan Island.

The Chicago *Chronicle* sympathizes with Count Witte in his difficult task, and makes a plea that he be given an opportunity to make good his promises. It argues:

"Civilized mankind, while deploring the weak policy which contributed to produce the existing situation, will not fail to recognize the fact that the situation is indeed intolerable and one which calls for the sternest measures of repression.

"Public sentiment in this country should manifest itself plainly on the side of Government authority. Ours is looked upon the world over as the greatest and best example of a free country. It is, therefore, a high duty we owe the world to make it clearly understood that while we sympathize warmly with those who seek properly regulated liberty we have not the least sympathy for those who reject law-regulated liberty when it is freely offered them and recklessly plunge their country into anarchy and instigate ignorant millions to plunge into orgies of pillage and slaughter and all manner of diabolical crime."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* sees the danger of a plague epidemic arising from the Moscow turmoil and expresses a hope of arbitration before disease and death menace "not Russia alone, but a much greater population." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* expects that there will be many Russians without food before the winter is over," and it goes on:

"Other nations can not interfere with the internal troubles of the country, but they can hold themselves in readiness to relieve famine, as far as it is in their power, in case authorized appeals are made for food. If Americans had been starving at any period, the Russians, in peaceful days, would have been among the first to offer aid. Immigration from Russia is heavier than last year, when 184,000 came to the United States from the Czar's dominions. But ast number have neither the means nor strength to get away, if they call for food the response should be prompt."

A STREET RAILWAY MONOPOLY IN NEW YORK.

IN spite of the official announcement that the consolidation of all the street railways on Manhattan Island "will be advantageous to the city and the public" (to quote from a statement given out by August Belmont, who controls the consolidation), some seem to have their doubts about it. The New York *Tribune* announces in its news columns that this elimination of rivalry removes the incentive for the construction of an East Side subway, and there seems to be a wide impression that a man who has a monopoly of the street-railway business will feel less inclined to offer increased facilities than two rival concerns would. This feeling reaches its extreme expression in the editorial columns of Mr. Hearst's *American*, which declares that Mr. Belmont and his associates intend by this new monopoly "to wring more money from the people than they can under existing conditions," while New York is "as helpless in the hands of this rapacious conqueror as ever was a captured city in the Middle Ages." All would have been different, however, it intimates, if Mr. Hearst had been seated in the Mayor's chair. To quote:

"Would Ryan and Belmont have dared to consummate this deal had the clear will of the people in the recent election prevailed, and the candidates of the Municipal Ownership League been seated?

"A strong Mayor, possessing clearly defined convictions and sincere devotion to the people, could block this deal yet. A puppet Mayor, elected by the lavish use of money furnished by the corporations and controlled by the political agent of Ryan, *wont*. We do not know how much of the Tammany corruption fund of $1,500,000 Ryan and Belmont put up, but if they paid every dollar of it, McClellan's beggarly and dishonest plurality was worth to them ten times more.

"But the end is not yet. This monopolistic infamy will stir the workers for municipal ownership to renewed and more determined efforts. Caligula once said, 'Would that the Roman people had but one neck, that I might strike it off at a blow!' The street-car monopoly now has but one neck. The people to-day are—if they will be—the emperors. It is time to sharpen the sword."

The Boston *Herald*, however, remarks reassuringly that "it isn't such a terrible fate for all the street-car lines of a great metropolitan center to be under single control and management," and adds that "in fact, the experience of Boston is quite to the contrary." And it suggests that "perhaps the frantic New Yorkers who are alarmed at the great traction combination over there will get reconciled to it by a little calm experience."

The New York *Times*, too, thinks it is not "altogether necessary to assume that Mr. Belmont is about to enter upon a policy of folly, error, and calamity quite without precedent or parallel in the history of public-service undertakings," and it elaborates this theory thus:

"Every sound principle of modern business management requires of the Interborough Company that it promote in all ways the comfort and convenience of the people of New York City. It must give them upon all its lines cars enough to meet their needs. It must adopt a policy of the utmost liberality in the giving of transfers between the elevated, the surface, and the subway lines. It must bid for, construct, and operate new lines of subways wherever they would within reasonable limits of risk and profit accommodate an existing patronage, or aid in the development of the city, thus securing for itself new patrons. It must maintain an equipment for which New Yorkers will need offer no apology to visiting friends. It must keep itself abreast of the state of the art. It must continue the policy of the Metropolitan Company in

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making the single-fare zone embrace substantially the entire territory and practically the whole passenger traffic of the city. It must have in its service men of experience and ability, and they must see that the business of the company is carried on with a minimum of annoyance to passengers. It must be their study night and day to make real grievances rare and just complaints few. In short, the Interborough must do for the public everything that in reason it can be called upon to do.

"The company must earn the public's good opinion. That is the way to earn dividends. It is the way to avoid a world of trouble. For it is in no sense true that Mr. Belmont has the city at his mercy. The city can do with Mr. Belmont very much what it will, very much what he deserves. It is no longer true that the owner of a franchise, even if it be irrevocable, is in the position of an independent being. The city can control, tho it may not recall, what it has given. The path of resistance to the public will is the most uncomfortable, the most inconvenient and unsafe for travel that he could choose."

THE RAILROADS' RESOLVE TO OBEY THE LAW.

THE conclusion suddenly reached by the railroads a few days ago (and briefly mentioned in these columns last week), that they must of their own accord mend the error of their ways and resolve to suppress rebates, no matter what anti-rebate laws Congress may or may not pass, is arousing some interesting newspaper comments. The New York *Times* observes:

"For years the President has been asking for more power and has succeeded only in prejudicing his own case. A few days ago he determined to use the power he has and the railway coons—meaning no disrespect—came down of their own accord."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* points out that the railroads always solemnly agree to be honest, whenever they are discovered in the wrong. It goes on:

"These efforts seem rather late in beginning, as the Elkins Act was passed nearly three years ago and was intended to be put into effect, but their result shows the virtue of enforcing laws instead of merely passing them.

"The Elkins Act of February, 1903, was intended to render the Interstate Commerce law more effective by making the recipients of rebates, special rates, preferences, and other favors equally guilty with those who granted them, making it easier to obtain evidence by abolishing the penalty of imprisonment and providing for prompt and expeditious judicial procedure. Its mere existence on the statute-book operated as a deterrent and the evil practises diminished at once. After a year and more the commission reported that rebates and special rates had been practically abandoned, and the railroads claimed that they had ceased to exist except in rare and carefully concealed instances. But after a while they began to revive in disguised forms. The actual payment of rebates or cutting of schedule rates was discovered here and there, but in other cases there were underbilling of consignments, payment of commissions or fictitious damage claims, evasions through iceing charges or allowances for private cars, terminal tracks, etc.

"These practises continued to grow because the law seemed to be sleeping. Too much reliance was placed by the authorities upon its mere existence."

That the railway officials themselves are capable of doing away with rebates the Chicago *Tribune* has no doubt whatever. By standing together they can defeat the attempts of the shippers to get special concessions. *The Tribune* continues:

"But unfortunately railway agreements are not always lived up to. The railways have made many compacts in reference, for example, to passes, but none of them has ever been kept. While it is the interest of all not to give either passes or rebates, it often happens that it is the interest of one to give them. Whether promises regarding rebates will be better observed than promises relating to passes have been, time alone can reveal. The importance of the alleged agreement will depend on its scope as well as on how well it is kept. If it does not include all methods of giving rebates indirectly as well as directly it will not do much lasting good."

But a portion of the press is more hopeful in that direction. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* predicts that adherence to the good resolutions on the part of the railroads would mean money in their purses. *The Times-Democrat* explains:

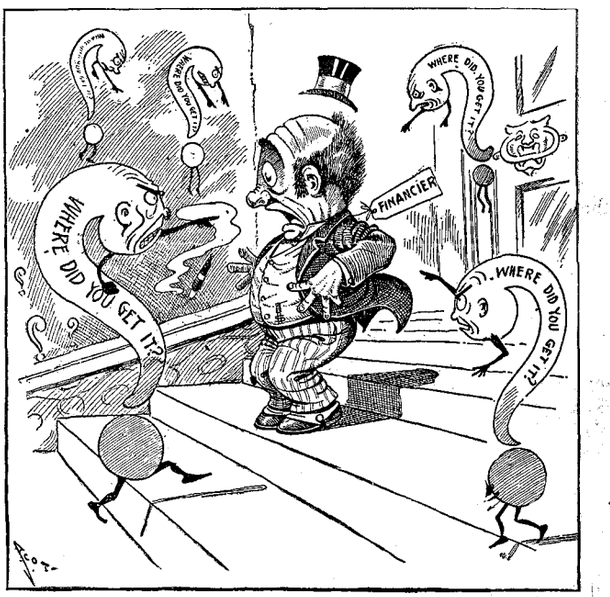
"Millions upon millions have been poured into the pockets of favored shippers. It is of record, for example, that the chief profits of the Beef Trust have been made in this way, and the case of the Standard Oil Company is classic. The people and the roads have alike been fleeced, in order that the power of the giant monopolies might be buttressed against all competition.

"It is consoling to know that the old theory of unlimited private control is about to be relegated to the lumber-room of outworn creeds. The time is assuredly near when everybody will marvel that an illusion so monstrous ever had a hold upon the minds of men otherwise sane. Hardly a decade has elapsed since the advocate of Government regulation was thought to be an Anarchist in thin disguise. Now the boot is on the other leg and the champion of unrestricted private control is known to be an advance agent of Socialism. So true is it that no great principle can be strangled in a free land. The enforcement of the commerce acts will be easy enough, if the traffic-managers espouse the cause in earnest. The experts are always in a position to see whether illegal methods are used. The prosecuting officer can acquire the same knowledge only by tedious and expensive procedure. No set of men can afford to place themselves in the light of habitual law-breakers; no self-governing community can afford to tolerate such a caste."

Some newspapers are not at all carried away by the high motives of the sudden resolve to reform. The Savannah *News* remarks:

"It looks as if the railroads had come to the conclusion that rate legislation of some sort is sure to be enacted, and as if they are preparing to get the best terms they can."

The Chicago *Tribune*, quoted above, also holds up a finger of solemn warning to the public against undue enthusiasm, even tho



THESE ARE CRUEL DAYS FOR THE UNHAPPY RICH MAN.
—Scott in the Denver *News*.

the railroads actually do cease to give rebates. *The Tribune* sternly adds:

"They will have done only what morals, law, and the economic well-being of the nation require. The further legislation which experience shows is necessary to keep the railroads under proper control should be enacted regardless of any changes that may take place in their attitude toward existing laws. It is not an exhibition of philanthropy or even of great public spirit to cease breaking the laws. It is just common decency."

At the same time, granting even that the roads are sure to adhere to their agreement, the Detroit *Free Press* sees no reason for Congress to hesitate in passing a stringent law. If the railroads have no idea of breaking it, why not have it handy as a deterrent and "punitive remedy in case of emergency?"

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AN AMERICAN FLOATING EXPOSITION.

ACCORDING to official and other credible accounts the consular service of the United States is not considered as good as it should be. "There is not a day," says the New York *Press*, "that some opportunity is not lost to American exporters through the remissness or incompetence of consuls." The Boston *Transcript* speaks in a similar vein, and observes that while there may be consuls who "promote American trade . . . there are others who fail to assist trade and to make any effort to that end." The trouble, as explained by Secretary Root in his recently published report, is due principally to the fact that "we have many square pegs in round holes and round pegs in square holes." One of the chief evils the Secretary complains of is that "elderly men who have failed in life and whose friends have to find some way to support them are continually being shoved into the most important places over the heads of men who have been doing good work." This ancient practise is looked upon as extremely reprehensible in connection with the consular service, for, as the Washington *Times* points out, "it may be doubted if there is any other department where business and Government come more constantly into touch." Once all that consuls had to do was to spy on the countries to which they were accredited, but they have much more than that to do under the conditions that are now prevailing in the world. Says the Baltimore *American*:

"The duties of the average consul have undergone a radical change in the past quarter of a century. He is now a commercial agent rather than a registering clerk. To act creditably in this capacity a man must not only have brains, but he must know how to use them to the best advantage. He must have his eyes open and his tongue at rest except on the few occasions where it is necessary to use it. He must have tact and judgment and a keen perception of the weaknesses of his adversaries. This sort of man can only be gotten by trials. He can not be picked up at the tail end of a campaign by politicians."

Consequently the movement to reform the consular service and adapt it to the needs of the present business-like age has been revived. But in the midst of the agitation over the matter, there has been devised and started for the promotion of American foreign trade, a novel plan which, altho it may have no Government connection, seems to have official endorsement and the approval of all who have investigated it. This is the "American Floating Exposition" organized by the "Export Shipping Company," of New York, which, on or about April 1, 1905, will send a steamer on a voyage around the world, with the following objects in view:

"To promote American commerce abroad.

"To present to foreign merchants and buyers actual samples of American merchandise with personal demonstration of its uses and excellence.

"To enable manufacturers to ascertain what markets are suitable for their respective lines and to acquaint themselves with the peculiarities of trade conditions in each country and the demand of competition.

"To fix the points where special effort should be applied.

"To discover unfavorable markets and thus prevent further loss of time and money in their exploitation.

"To place manufacturers in touch with their agents abroad, encourage their efforts and secure a valuable fund of new and reliable information covering the intricacies of export trade.

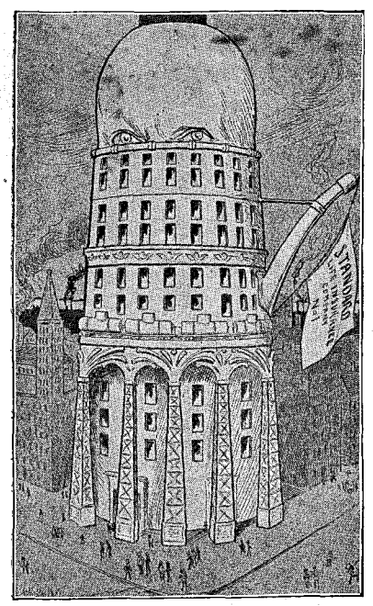
"To bring the goods to the buyer; the buyer to the salesman, and orders to the factory."

The space and facilities in this steamer are available to all American merchants and manufacturers who have anything to sell abroad. The management claim that they have already received more support than they expected. The trade journals of the country seem to be particularly pleased with the plan, and are giving the "American Floating Exposition" all manner of encouragement. Thus *The Daily Live-Stock Reporter* says: "No more sensible work can be undertaken by the Government as a strictly business proposition than for its representatives to give public approval of this enterprise." *The Buyer—American and Foreign* observes that even if "sufficient sales are not consummated while on the trip to reimburse the participants for their expenditure, at least the seed will be sown in fertile ground which will bear fruit in the years to come." The New York *Trade Review* also says that "the exposition will prove of great and lasting benefit to the manufacturers who participate in it," while *The Manufacturing Jeweller* asserts that "the tour can not fail to become a matter of national pride." And another trade journal, in speaking of the assistance and encouragement that the exposition has received from several State governments, says:

"The proposed tour of the world by the 'American Floating Exposition' is arousing not only individual manufacturers who see in its purpose a practical, economical exploitation of the foreign markets, but is interesting the very active interest State governments, who view it as a valuable method whereby their products may be shown and the advantages of their States set forth as an attractive field for the desired class of immigrants.

"The State of Louisiana has taken the initiative and asked for an estimate from the Export Shipping Company, managers of the American Floating Exposition, covering not only the space charge, but the cost of installation and maintenance of a comprehensive exhibit of the State's products, with illustrated descriptions of the State lands offered for settlement.

"South Carolina has also, through her Department of Agriculture and Immigration, indicated a desire to participate, and steps have been taken to secure the necessary funds to cover the cost. These



THE LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING OF THE FUTURE.
And the not very distant future either.
—Glackens in *Puck* (New York).

REFORMED.
LIFE INSURANCE—"Oh, sir, you know I don't need that now. I've joined Mr. Rockefeller's Sunday-school."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

DOUBTFUL PROSPECTS.

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States more thoroughly show the practical, energetic leaven of commercial activity, which is more or less typical of all the New South, and speaks loudly for the activity and importance of the new special departments to whose care are committed their interests."

DEMAND FOR FREE TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

NONE of the daily newspapers seems to object to the tariff concessions urged by the President and Secretary Taft in behalf of the Filipinos and embodied in a bill favorably reported on by the House Committee on Ways and Means. In fact, outside the sugar and tobacco interests, and the American Protective Tariff League, there are very few who do not want to see the tariff reduced on those products from the Philippines, or abolished altogether. "It is probably not exaggerating to say that if such a bill is not passed at this session of Congress," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), "the people will be not only disappointed, but angry." "Failure to pass the bill," we are told further, "will be interpreted as an evidence of the control of the sugar and tobacco interests over Congress." The strength of these opposing interests is indicated, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), by the vote in the committee, which stood seven to five. Nevertheless, the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) remarks, "that means a victory, such as it is, over the sugar and tobacco interests that are trying to sacrifice the welfare of the Philippine Islands for the sake, not of a real benefit to themselves, but of a fancied possible benefit which no facts can support."

President Roosevelt in his recent message advocated absolute free trade with the Philippines. He recommended that the operation of the coastwise laws be suspended as to the Philippines until 1909 and that the tariff on sugar and tobacco be at once reduced to 25 per cent. of the present Dingley rates, and be altogether removed on and after July 1, 1909. In his opinion it will be "many, many years before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States." Free trade, the President thinks, "will aid the Filipinos without injuring interests in America." These provisions are embodied in the Payne bill now before the House of Representatives, where it is expected to go through without any great amount of opposition. It is in the Senate, however, that a long and acrid debate is expected, for in that body both of the "menaced interests," as *The Sugar Planters' Journal* (New Orleans) declares, "have many stalwart defenders, who will do much to protect them from the threatened harm certain to result from free trade with the Philippines." The Chicago *Record-Herald*, quoted above, thus explains the issue now before the United States:

"It is the issue of our entire policy toward our dependencies. Is our Government going to be strong enough to treat dependencies with an enlightened regard for their real interests? Or is the pressure of selfish interests at home going to prevail until the islands become nothing but a field for exploitation and spoliation? If the latter, we will get what fictitious benefits there may be for a while, and in the end we shall have to pay the price, which will be heavy to national weal and national good fame alike."

According to the Government reports, the imports of sugar into the United States from the Philippines for the ten months ending October 31 last amounted to 51,143 short tons, or 2 per cent. of all the sugar that came into this country from territories belonging to the United States or under reciprocity treaties. We received from Cuba nearly 1,100,000 tons, or nearly half of our imports of sugar. Java, a near neighbor of the Philippines, makes nearly as much sugar now as Cuba does. The Philippines, the sugar journals argue, have double the area of Java, and a large and intelligent population, and can quickly supply to the United States as much sugar as Cuba.

"The admission of Philippine sugars into the United States, free of duty or at 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates," says *The Louisiana Sugar Manufacturer* (New Orleans), "sounds the death-knell of our domestic sugar industries, both cane and beet." In this connection *The American Economist* publishes two letters from writers representing the interests of beet-sugar production in the United States, maintaining that these writers have looked into present conditions and future possibilities of Filipino cane-sugar production, and that their judgment "is that within a very few years the competition of cheaper lands, cheaper labor, and a low freight rate by which Filipino raw sugar can be laid down in New York for a total of one cent per pound will result in the extermination of the cane and beet-sugar industry in the United States." One of these letters, written by R. G. Wagner, president of the Wisconsin Sugar Company (Milwaukee), is in part as follows:

"The principal burden of a reduced tariff from the Philippine Islands will fall on the sugar and tobacco industries of this country. In both of these industries the farmer of the United States would be the principal sufferer.

"The effect of reducing the tariff on sugar coming from the Philippine Islands will not necessarily be beneficial to the islands, for the following reasons:

"The sugar industry of the Philippine Islands is now largely in the hands of foreigners, mostly Spaniards, and further concessions in the tariff will make sugar production so attractive financially that large monopolies will find it to their interest to get control of the sugar industry of the islands. These monopolies, instead of the people, would then be the principal beneficiaries of the tariff concession.

"The small farmer can not grow cane unless he has a sugar-house where he can deliver the cane immediately after it is cut, because sugar-cane can not be stored for any length of time. Sugar-cane in the tropical countries is therefore mostly grown on large plantations. The labor on large plantations is usually of a semi-slave type and of little benefit to a nation.

"The production of other tropical products, such as coffee and rubber, of which we are also large consumers, and which we can never hope to produce in the United States, can be sold directly by the small farmers to the merchant. Such crops will tend to make independent farmers with small farms having independent homes and therefore good citizens.

"Tariff concessions to the islands, considering them as a dependency of this country, can be considered in the nature of a bounty, and may, under the Brussels convention, prevent exporting Philippine sugar to the English, French, and German possessions in China, which heretofore have largely purchased their sugar supply from the Philippine Islands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AND, besides, most of the statesmen had resolved to accept no more free passes anyway.—*The Newark News.*

THE Panama canal appropriation should be devoted more to wages and less to salaries.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WITTE'S main trouble is that he is expected to do more than a Czar's work with less than a Czar's powers.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

ENGINEERS say that New York is not a good fire risk. That is what the preachers have been insisting for a long time.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT ought to be an easy matter for Russia to double its naval strength. One or two battle-ships should not cost so very much.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WE hope that Vice-President Fairbanks's name will at least get honorable mention during the present session of Congress.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

SOME members of the Senate have taken up the task of clearing its reputation, thus refuting the charge that Senators are afraid of hard work.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

IT is reported on good authority that Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati is in favor of the President's policy of railroad rate legislation.—*The Springfield Republican.*

DR. HILLIS says the trouble with immigrants is that they do not settle in the right places. Bill collectors will probably be able to show that the native born have the same failing.—*The Washington Post.*

SENATOR DANIEL called yesterday for an inventor able to devise a plan to protect the Senate from "ribald jests." All that would be needed would be a contrivance to extinguish the American sense of humor.—*The New York Evening Post.*

THE correspondent who cables that Count Witte's life is in danger must have a queer idea of news. If he wants to be sensational, let him find somebody in Russia whose life is not in danger, and send out the story.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

HOW GEORG BRANDES WOULD HAVE US READ.

"NOWADAYS there are very few people who enjoy reading, and gain some advantage from their reading," says Mr. Georg Brandes, the famous Danish writer whose literary criticisms are known in America as well as in Europe. Out of a hundred who read, Mr. Brandes goes on to say, ninety generally read nothing but newspapers, and they read, moreover, without paying any particular attention. "Many, after all," he adds, "are not accustomed to understand fully." In the case of lyric poetry, for example, Mr. Brandes thinks that readers "generally relinquish beforehand all idea of understanding what the author means." Many will be surprised at the writer's statement that "one reading counts for nothing." "I have frequently read the books I value more than ten times," he adds. Altho emphasizing the importance of reading, Mr. Brandes acknowledges the conviction that "sculptures, paintings, and drawings, when they are the work of the greatest artists, are profoundly more instructive than the greater number of books." Michelangelo, Titian, Velasquez, and Rembrandt, he says, have taught him more concerning humanity than whole libraries of books. Writing in *The International Quarterly* (New York, January) Mr. Brandes goes on to say:

"There is one book of books that is generally regarded as the most suitable of all for general and constant reading, *the* very best book: this is the Bible. Few books, however, prove so conclusively as does this that the bulk of mankind can not read at all. The so-called Old Testament comprises, as is well known, all that is left to us of the ancient Hebrew literature of a period of 800 years, together with some few books in Greek. It includes writings of the most various value and the most various origin, which have come down to us with text edited comparatively recently, often corrupt and marred in addition by endless copying, writings ascribed as a rule to men who never wrote them, nearly all difficult to understand, and demanding extensive historical knowledge in order to be read with the smallest profit.

"Certain of the books of the Old Testament, like the collection which bears the name of Isaiah, contain some of the sublimest poetry of antiquity that is extant, a witness to the purest craving for righteousness, to the highest religious development which was to be found on earth at that time (750 to 500 years before our era). Others, as for example the Chronicles, are of less value, and are not strictly accurate in their accounts.

"There is much evidence that such reading confuses men's minds. But if the acknowledged 'best' book can not be called good for every one, then how much less the classics! In the majority of well-to-do homes the so-called classical works are to be found in every bookcase. But it is surprisingly true that they stand there principally for show; they are seldom or never read and give but little pleasure when they are read, because it is a mere chance whether they are understood. The classical writers wrote for an earlier generation, and consequently contain as a rule something that is alien to the rising generation. For this reason it is perhaps best to begin with the books which have been written for those now living. Young people will quite understand these, and they will prepare the way for the great writers of the past."

A book which is really to instruct, Mr. Brandes maintains, "must embrace either a single country, or a short, definite period; one might almost say, the shorter the period the better." To quote:

"A book which is really to instruct must embrace either a single country, or a short, definite period. One might almost say: the shorter the period, the better. The comparative narrowness of the subject does not render the book narrow. What is great and comprehensive is only produced by greatness of treatment, by the author's comprehensive vision, not by his endeavor to cover an immense field. The infinite is not immensely much; it arises from the symbolic treatment of detail. A naturalist can discuss an insect in such a manner as to reveal an insight into the universe. In the same way, the great writer will always treat his subject symbolically. Even when he is writing about a short period or an individual, through his description of the subject, his explanation of the subject, and his criticism of the subject—there are always these three themes—he will reveal the laws of all progress and of all intellectual activity.

"Eschew, therefore, immense general surveys! Replace them by an encyclopedia! An encyclopedia does not pretend to be individual. . . . . .

"Every one who can do anything, can do something in particular. From the particular, windows open out into the general. There are far fewer roads that lead from the purely general to special knowledge. So if the question be asked: What should we read? I would reply: Better by far read ten books about one thing or about one man than a hundred books about a hundred different things! . . . . . .

"As soon as a person or a thing interests my reader, my advice is: seize it, absorb yourself in it. You will learn a thousand times more by so doing than by absorbing yourself in a thousand things and people. The object widens before your gaze, and gradually expands to a whole horizon. But never begin with the horizon; you will know nothing of what you see."

Mr. Brandes sums up the conclusions of his argument as follows:

"Why should we read, then? To increase our knowledge, divest ourselves of prejudices, and in an ever greater degree become personalities. What should we read? The books that attract us and hold us fast, because they are exactly suited to us. These books are the good books for us.

"Some one asked a friend of mine: 'What kind of books do you prefer?—romantic, naturalistic, allegorical?' 'Good books,' he answered, and it was an excellent reply; for there is nothing more stupid than to stick to rubrics. That book is good for me which develops me.

"How ought we to read these books? First, with affection; next with criticism; further, if possible, so that our reading has a central point, from which we may guess or descry a connection; and, lastly, with the aim of fully understanding and making our own the moral lesson to be found in every event narrated.

"A whole world can thus open itself out for us in a single book. Through it we can become acquainted with some parts of human nature, wherein we recognize not only ourselves, changeable and rich in alterations and transformations, but we find the unchangeable being and eternal laws of Nature. Lastly, if we read attentively, we are able to grow morally, in so far as we vividly feel what ought to be done and what ought to be let undone."

A Growing Tolerance Toward Dissonance in Music.—It is evidently with the recent visit of Vincent d'Indy in mind that Mr. Richard Aldrich, musical critic for the New York *Times*, calls attention to the fact that "in music more than in any other art the new and unfamiliar are misunderstood." Yet the human ear, he adds, altho at first disturbed and confused by unaccustomed modes of musical expression, is nevertheless "more easily convinced and made to accept what it has once found harsh and discordant than any other of the senses." Hence it is that, in spite of the statement first quoted, "music has changed and developed more rapidly than any other art." And one phase of the whole history of music, Mr. Aldrich goes on to say, illustrates a steadily widening tolerance toward dissonance, and the ability to find heightened emotional expressiveness in what before seemed meaningless and abhorrent. To quote further:

"The composers of the golden age of ecclesiastical music scarcely ventured upon the simplest discord; the dominant seventh chord, that thereafter became and is now the most common and to our ears the most unmistakable of all the means of harmonic progression, they knew not at all. From this simplicity to the modern complexities of harmony and their development as one of the most potent means of emotional expression in music there is a span of, say, only about 350 years.

"And that the human ear is still just as capable of assimilating and finding musical significance in new harmonic combinations is shown within the memory of living men. When 'Tannhäuser' was first produced in Paris in 1861 Cham drew an amusing little

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picture in the *Charivari* of Paris—a little girl playing the piano, mama turning from her work in pain. She says:

"'You are playing wrong notes there, my dear.'

"'Mama, it is "Tannhäuser."'

"'Ah, that's different.'

"Herein is illustrated a half century of conflict and controversy. 'Tannhäuser' to-day does not seem so very 'different,' nor so very much like a mass of 'wrong notes.' And its experience is only significant of other still more striking ones. The accusation of harshness and discordance has been the one most frequently brought against composers of originality."

A GREAT OPERA WRITTEN FOR CHILDREN.

THAT a work believed by many critics to be "the most inspired opera written since the death of Wagner" should have been composed, in the first place, with no view to publicity, but to please some children dear to the composer, is in itself a fact to arrest attention. But that such a work, having as its theme merely a variation of one of Grimm's fairy tales which narrates the adventures of two children astray in one of the haunted forests of German folklore, should prove one of the conspicuous successes of the operatic season in New York, on a stage, as Mr. Gilman remarks, "steeped in the traditions of conventional opera with its passions and intrigues," is scarcely less surprising. Yet both these things are true of Engelbert Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hänsel and Gretel," of which a special extra performance has been arranged for at the Metropolitan Opera House in March, to suit the convenience of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

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BELLE ALTEN AS GRETEL.

"This petite, brilliant star is a darling, saucy Gretel, with two stiff little pigtails. . . and big holes in her black stockings."

The success of "Hänsel and Gretel" at the Metropolitan supplies a musical parallel to the New York success of Barrie's fairy drama, "Peter Pan," which week after week has been filling the Empire Theater.

There is a note in Humperdinck's work, says the musical critic of *Harper's Weekly*, which is "personal and unique." According to *The Evening Post*, the composer is "a magician," since "he has made it possible, by the use of music, for adults to enjoy a Grimm fairy tale as intensely as they enjoyed it in childhood." The same paper calls attention to the fact that "Alice in Wonderland" and "Struwwelpeter," the two most popular books ever written for children in the English and German languages, were, like "Hänsel and Gretel," not intended originally for the public. The writer tells how Humperdinck and his sister Adelheid Wette, who wrote the libretto, composed the opera for the pleasure of the latter's children. When it was first publicly produced at Weimar in 1893 it sprang into instant popularity, being played a thousand times in Germany during the following year. Of the second act, upon which Humperdinck's claim to immortality is said to rest, *The Evening Post* says:

ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK,

Composer of "Hänsel and Gretel," which has been called "the most inspired opera written since the death of Wagner."

"In this act there are an originality of invention and an emotional eloquence such as no composer since opera began three centuries ago has shown in a first work. . . . We see the children in the depths of the forest, gloomy enough to teach any one how to '*gruseln*.' They suddenly realize that they are lost; Gretel is dreadfully afraid; Hänsel tries to comfort her; they hear the cuckoo's voice and shudder. They lie down and the Sandman comes and strews sand on their eyes, thus putting them to sleep. Mists conceal the view a moment; when they disappear, the scene is changed. A bright light is seen in the sky. Below it is a cloudy stairway on which fourteen angels descend; they surround the babes in the woods, but they do not sing—a stroke of genius! The orchestra alone supplies the superb music for this whole scene, after the babes in the woods have sung their prayer—the most touching, tender, beautiful prayer ever composed by mortal man. 'It moved me to tears,' said Mme. Nordica; and, indeed, it appears to have moved to tears nearly everybody in the house. It is as sublime as the Holy Grail music in 'Parsifal,' yet entirely different. Is it a wonder that, after hearing the music of this act, Germany believed that a new Wagner had come into the world?"

Mr. Arthur Farwell, writing in *The Outlook* (New York), exclaims: "A bringer of joy and peace is Humperdinck, and in this troublous musical epoch it is little wonder that the world has given him a glad welcome." We read further:

"The joyous and peaceful environment of the Rhineland may account for much in the development of the art of Engelbert Humperdinck, but we must seek beyond this if we would explain the appearance of 'Hänsel and Gretel' in the midst of the modern musical world. That Humperdinck . . . was trained in the school of Richard Wagner explains more, but if he has done what he has because of Wagner, it may be asserted with equal truth that he has also done what he has in spite of the Bayreuth master. For Richard Wagner's superlatively intense personality swallowed up and obliterated that of most of his co-workers, and it must be recognized that Humperdinck is one of the few men who have issued from the Wagnerian storm-center with personalities of their own left to show for it. . . . . .

"Humperdinck, being a reflective man, probably perceived at a very early stage of the Wagnerian movement the chaos which was to result from the invasion of the lowlands of contemporary musical thought by the rising sea of Wagnerian possibilities. He therefore betook himself to higher ground, and from the vantage point of the popular legend, as Wagner from the myth, was enabled to produce an art not dictated by dehumanizing technical impulse or mere emotional or intellectual extravagance. . . . . .

"Thus in 'Hänsel and Gretel' came to birth an opera possessing equalities of distinction which gave it an immediate and world-wide reputation, and a place apparently as permanent and as frequent in the German repertory as 'Faust' in the Parisian.

"But for the origin of the peculiar charm of the work and of its

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direct appeal to the sympathies we must look, not to artistic principles, but to the spirit of the man who conceived it. . . . It is doubtful if Humperdinck gave much thought to the artistic principles involved in this first important work; having his conception, he went straight toward the execution of it, without haste, with the patient application of the German mind, but, above all, with the preservation of that element of the child nature all too rare in maturity, the world over, but which after all is perhaps the determining factor in heaven's gain or loss. Humperdinck had taught at the University of Barcelona and at the Conservatory at Frankfort, but during the composition of 'Hänsel and Gretel' was living in a small village on the Rhine, where he was engaged to Fräulein Taxer, now his wife. To her he played, each evening, as much as he had composed during the day."

Of the composer's personality and appearance we are told:

"There is a constant overflow of quiet humor in Humperdinck's conversation; his spirit within is always at play; but he is a silent man, and ordinarily speaks but little. In appearance he is a rather large man, above the ordinary weight, with brown hair and beard, and a clear and kindly eye. Tho slow in motion, he is quick in thought. . . . He is utterly unassuming and without self-consciousness. No reflections upon his fame interrupt the simple joys of his daily life. He is devoted to his children—Wolfram, Edith, and Irmgard—and, while seriously ill in Berlin, caused himself to be taken to Boppard that the children's Christmas day might be lacking in none of the anticipated festivities. Geometry, of which he is very fond, and new inventions, are among his extra-musical interests."

A GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE BEGINNINGS OF UNIVERSITY RECIPROCITY.

WE recently quoted in these columns the comment of the American press on the founding of the "Theodore Roosevelt professorship" in the University of Berlin (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 25). The beginnings of the movement toward an international exchange of professors, of which the "Theodore Roosevelt" chair at Berlin has been up to the present the most conspicuous manifestation, are described in a recent issue of the *Illustrite Zeitung* (Leipsic). The writer, Prof. Hans Paalzow, of the Royal Library, Berlin, states that the Emperor William did not, as many think, give the first impulse to the movement, altho "he at once clearly recognized how important such an exchange of academic instruction-forces may be for the peaceful bringing together of the peoples, and therefore allowed his powerful aid to be given to the realization of this thought." In point of fact, says Professor Paalzow, the plan had already (about two years before) been taken into consideration by several scholars. It took more definite form at the scientific congresses which were held in St. Louis during the great exposition, until "finally it came to a settled agreement between Berlin University and Harvard University, whereby annually one or two professors were to go over the ocean and there enter as guests the faculty of the other university." This exchange was first carried out during the last days of October, when Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody, of Harvard, gave his opening lecture in the hall of Berlin University, in the presence of the Emperor, while at nearly the same time Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, a famous German scientist, began his lectures at Harvard University. Of these two representatives of American and German scholarships we read further:

"The two scholars who have opened the ball are picked men, each in his kind. Francis Greenwood Peabody has served since the year 1886 as professor of Christian morals at Harvard University. He was born in 1847 at Boston, and was a pastor before he entered upon his office of instructor. His specialty is the ethics of the social questions: to wit, the different sides of the labor question, charity, poverty and wealth, temperance, marriage, and family—all in the light of Christian ethics. Among his writings, which have almost all appeared in German translation also, is to be named the book 'Jesus Christ and the Social Question,' which in America has reached six stout editions in two years. Peabody has aimed less at scientific knowledge; he wishes, above all things, to influence the wills of the cultivated classes and to win them to the Christian view of life. He is a strong moral personality.

"Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald belongs to the leading spirits of German science. He is one of the first chemists of the day. Born in 1853 at Riga, he pursued his studies in his native city and remained there also as professor at the polytechnical school. In the year 1887 he was called to Leipsic. He soon won a prominent place among the exponents of his department. While he wishes to see all hypotheses banished from exact investigation, he has, on the other hand, brought the philosophical consideration of nature again into honor. The American newspapers praise his attractive and genial personality; and, in fact, German science could be represented by none worthier."

The article closes with a wish for the prosperous continuance of the undertaking.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VERLAINE'S GIFT OF SINGING TO FRENCH POETRY.

VERLAINE'S distinctive contribution to the art of poetry in France, says Mr. Arthur Symons, was "a new capacity for singing." That this singing quality was derived in part at least from Verlaine's study of English poetry, that of Tennyson in particular, is another interesting theory of Mr. Symons's. Altho there had never been any lack in French poetry of "properly lyric verse," the writer goes on to say, yet "even in Hugo, lyric verse retains something formal, some trace of rhetoric, never quite reaching that ecstasy, as of an 'embodied voice,' which we find in the best English songs—in Blake, Coleridge, Shelley, and the Elizabethans." Mr. Symons finds this "ecstasy," however, in the verse of Verlaine, who learned the secret, he believes, from Tennyson, with possibly some additional indebtedness to Poe, and, of another sort, to Walt Whitman. Writing in *The Smart Set* (New York) of this and other aspects of Verlaine's genius, Mr. Symons says:

"He often spoke to me of Tennyson, and told me that he had once thought of translating 'In Memoriam' into French. I do not know how much he had read the greater lyric poets whom I have named, but there is enough in Tennyson for a foreigner, acutely sensitive to the forms and cadences of another language, to learn perhaps all that those greater poets could have taught him. Tennyson formulates, almost into principles, what had been more or less of an accidental, indeed, a scarcely realized, discovery with all the others except Coleridge; and even Coleridge, tho he knew his magic by heart, could not repeat his evocations at will. And a poet of genius learns more, I think, from models which are not the very greatest than from those which are. Swinburne, for instance, who has studied everything to his purpose in all literature, could have done without Shakespeare and Shelley better than without some half-dozen passages in Crashaw and in Donne. All that is needed to set one's own fire ablaze is a single spark from a hearth, not the whole blast of a furnace.

"And I can well imagine that the verse of Poe may have had its influence on Verlaine, tho I do not remember hearing him speak of it in the original, but in Mallarmé's translation in prose. He must almost certainly have read it in English, but, even in that translation, with its cunning transportation of cadences and refrains, there might have been found some of the suggestion of a new technic in verse. . . . I think it must have been from Poe that he learned the trick of some of those repetitions of words in a line, or of the same word at the end of two lines, which he came to use with less apparent artifice, and thus, I think, with a more satisfying effect on the ear. The other of the two great American poets, Walt Whitman, may also have shown him—for he knew and admired Whitman—the degree to which it was possible to follow his own counsel, '*L'Art, mes enfants, c'est d'être absolument soi-même!*' For it was the combination in him of two qualities, each of which existed separately, and supremely, in those two American poets, the quality of almost inarticulate music in song and the quality of childlike straightforwardness in speech, that made Verlaine the new, vital, and exquisite poet that he was."

Mr. Symons's characterization of Verlaine in the following sentences arrests attention:

"I think that in Verlaine's soul there was never any conscious

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distinction between reality and imagination, between what to most people is the prose and the poetry of actual existence. His whole nature, otherwise perhaps useless enough, was always waiting to turn into poetry. No such temperament has been seen since Villon, and not in the least because, both in Villon and in Verlaine, there were picturesque vices to attract attention, and because both fell in with the scum and lees of society. What in Verlaine became soiled with evil might, under other chances and influences, have made part of the beauty of a Saint Francis. He had an inconceivable simplicity of nature, and those profound instincts which are really the instincts of the gentleman. When he stayed with me in London he was the most delightful of guests, and, in Paris, whenever he was not actually under the influence of those drinks which were offered to him all day long by the people who called themselves his friends, he was the most delightful of companions. His queer, rambling, confidential talk, full of wonder, trouble and gaiety, was always on the verge of poetry, which in him was hardly more than the choice and condensation of a mood or a moment. All his verse is a confession of what was beautiful and dreadful and merely troublesome to him in life, at first under courtly disguises, and then, gradually, with more and more sincerity to fact as well as to emotion or sensation, and, at the end, in a pitiful enough way, a sort of nakedness in rags."

MACDOWELL'S RETURN TO ROMANTICISM.

HAMLIN GARLAND'S recent announcement of the complete nervous collapse of Edward MacDowell, rendering it probable that we have before us all the work by which that composer will be judged by posterity, gives a special interest to Lawrence Gilman's volume on MacDowell contributed to the series of "Living Masters of Music," and makes this volume something like an anticipation of the "final estimate" which the majority of men are happily spared in their lifetime. While the judgment of critics has all along rated MacDowell as the most eminent of American composers, Mr. Gilman brings into prominence his unique position in musical history as the composer giving the "final and particular distinction" to the "authentic spirit" of romance now "very nearly passed out of modern music." The aloofness of MacDowell will be appreciated, Mr. Gilman points out, when one reviews the significant work of the most considerable musicians of our time—of Strauss, Debussy, Elgar, Loeffler—which "has few essentially romantic characteristics." While the work of these latter men may be described as "realistic," "mystic," or "pietistic," MacDowell's partakes of a spirit of romance in no wise divorced from reality as was the "fatuous Romanticism" of the past; but a romance consisting of "reality imaginatively apprehended." In such wise Mr. Gilman discriminates the peculiar characteristics of MacDowell, adding:

EDWARD MACDOWELL.

A unique position in musical history is claimed for him as the composer giving the "final and particular distinction" to the authentic spirit of romance now "very nearly passed out of modern music."

"It is in its persistent voicing of this valid spirit of romance that MacDowell's work is so noteworthy and so unparalleled. As I have said of him in another place, he has chosen more than occasionally to employ, in the realization of his purposes, what seems at first to be precisely the magical apparatus so necessary to the older Romanticism. He journeys with a singular consistency, 'among the woods and dells of the world.' Dryads and elves invest his imagination, and he dwells at times under fairy boughs and in enchanted woods; but for him, as for the poets of the Celtic tradition, these things are but the manifest images of an interior passion and delight. Seen in the transfiguring mirror of his music, the moods and events of the natural world and of the incessant drama of psychic life are vivified into shapes and designs of irresistible beauty and appeal."

Mr. Gilman further emphasizes the unique position of MacDowell by pointing out his relation to the music of the past and of the present. He shares, says the writer, the typical modern distaste for the classic forms. Four sonatas, two piano concertos and two "modern suites" for piano "are his only adventures in the traditional instrumental molds." In form, Mr. Gilman asserts, his music is "as elastic and emancipated" as it is "unconfined in spirit." "He has preferred always to shape his inspiration more or less faithfully upon the mold of a definite poetic concept, rather than upon a constructive formula necessarily, for him, eccentric and anomalous." He stands equally apart from the vagaries entertained by the modern adherents of "program music." Says Mr. Gilman:

"MacDowell presents throughout the entire body of his work the noteworthy spectacle of a radical without extravagance, a musician at once in accord with, and detached from, the dominant artistic movement of his day. The observation is more a definition than an encomium. He is a radical in that, to his sense, music is nothing if not articulate; he will have none of a formal and merely decorative beauty—a beauty serving no expressional need of the heart or the imagination. In this ultimate sense he is a realist—a realist with the romantic's vision, the romantic's preoccupation; and yet he is as alien to the frequently unleavened and inordinate literalism of Richard Strauss as he is to the academic ideal. His art is directly and most intimately correlated with life, and inveterately he composes 'with his eye on the subject.' But tho he insists upon reality—tho he conceives the prime mission of music to be exclusively and uncompromisingly interpretative, he insists no less emphatically that, in its function as an expressional instrument, it shall concern itself with essences and impressions, and not at all with transcriptions. His standpoint is, in the last analysis, that of the poet rather than of the typical musician; the standpoint of the poet intent mainly upon a vivid embodiment of the quintessence of personal vision and emotion, who has elected to utter that truth and that emotion in terms of musical beauty. He is, in fact, primarily and fundamentally a poet—one is, indeed, almost tempted to say that he is paramountly a poet, to whom the supplementary gift of musical speech has been extravagantly vouchsafed."

The pathos of his fate is enhanced when we consider the years of activity from which he is probably cut off—he was born in 1861—and when we read the final words of Mr. Gilman that "he is an artistic figure of commanding stature." His chief claim to perpetuity, thinks his biographer, is in "that he has awakened in music that sense of the invisible, of the hidden wonder and enchantment behind the manifest presences of the world which it is the signal privilege of the Celtic imagination to discover and enforce. He has evoked an incalculable spell, has opened a door into a new and shining world." That, says Mr. Gilman, "is what is essential and individual in his art: the disclosure of an immemorial magic in familiar things."

ANOTHER indication of a growing interest in Esperanto, the "universal language" invented by Dr. Zamenhof, is the announcement that an Esperanto club has been formed in Harvard University, under the inspiration of Professor Ostwald. The remarkable growth of Esperanto, says the Boston *Evening Transcript*, has occurred almost entirely in the last three years, tho the language was created eighteen years ago. We read further: "The Harvard Club will have an unfailing supply of up-to-date reading-matter in the Esperanto journals. There are now twenty-six of these, for the most part monthlies, and all seem to be flourishing, despite their low subscription price. Every large country in Europe, excepting Scandinavia, has a propaganda journal; England supports two; Switzerland, friendly to every international cause, is the home of two other journals; and France, the real center of the propaganda, supports eight, which number among the best of the Esperanto periodicals. In Russia, also, there are two Esperanto journals, and on this side of the water Mexico, Chili and Peru each support an organ. All of these magazines are printed in Esperanto, but most of them add vernacular translations in parallel columns."

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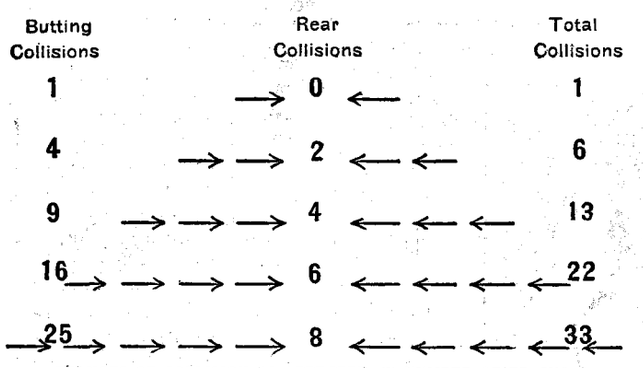
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

THE relation of the growth of traffic on a railroad to the probability of accidents is one of the commonest questions, so we are told by a writer in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, December 15), that presents itself for the consideration of railway officers. The problem, he says, is quite simple, apparently, but it is answered in many ways which bear little resemblance to each other, so that statistics are confused. Sometimes track mileage is taken



CHANCES OF COLLISION AS AFFECTED BY NUMBER OF TRAINS.

as the basis on which the safety of operation is compared, while sometimes the number of trains is the factor considered. But, according to the writer, neither of these assumptions is correct. He says:

"As a matter of fact, instead of being a comparatively simple problem, the further we examine the question the more complicated it appears, and the length of line is discovered to have little or no bearing upon the question. Let us assume a single track with two trains running in opposite directions at the same time; here, evidently, there is but one meeting point. But if we have two trains running in each direction, each of one pair must meet each of the other pair, and we have four meeting points; with three trains in each direction we have nine meeting points; with four trains in each direction there are sixteen meeting points, and we have derived thus the fact that on single track the possibility of head collisions increases as the square of the number of trains. The subjoined diagram illustrates this very forcibly and also serves to bring forth the increased possibility of rear collisions from any growth in the traffic.

"It is evident that there is no chance of a rear collision with only one train in each direction, but with two trains in each direction it is equally evident that there are chances for two rear collisions, and with three trains in each direction four chances of rear collision follow, increasing one chance of rear collision with the addition of each train. . . . From a possibility of six collisions with a traffic of two trains each way, we jump to 118 collisions with 10 trains in each direction, and a possibility of 438 with 20 trains in each direction.

"In another fruitful cause of disaster, also, we find almost the same rate of increase due to the growth of traffic; because it is very plain that every time a train takes a sidetrack for meeting another train there is a liability of misplaced switches and consequent collisions or derailments. This rate must grow as the square of the number of meetings, . . . and also is increased precisely as the possibility of rear collision is increased by the number of fast trains which must be run around the slower trains in front of them."

Of course, double-tracking practically eliminates the probability of head-on collisions. But both on single-track and double-track the conditions are affected by gradient and speed, by the relations between equipment and track, by loads too greatly concentrated, and by a multitude of other things that predicate or obviate disaster. To quote further:

"Limiting ourselves to the factors of which these equations are composed, we have a possibility of disaster which is not maintained by the records, and the question as to why this is so must be met. The answer is not obvious, but when found will be generally accepted. It appears merely that a growth in the train service is accompanied by a comparable growth in vigilance. Also, improvements in structural methods, both of equipment and track, bear an important share in rendering railway traffic safe. But just as the number of trains which may be operated upon single track is limited, so also is the capacity for increased vigilance, and both of them must arrive at breaking points. This has happened many times, and in the past usually has been manifested by double-tracking, altho in a few cases the adoption of automatic block signals has increased the capacity of a single track quite to the safe capacity of a double track without block signals.

"No discussion of this question ever may be regarded as final, because of the numerous factors which affect it, the existence of which may be recognized but the numerical value of which varies so greatly as to render them useless for calculation. As a conclusion, however, it is perfectly possible to accept the main conditions and use them in determining the points where the most primitive methods must give place to those somewhat in advance, which in their turn must surrender before the most scientific and accurate forms of traffic regulation."

MYSTERY OF ELECTRICAL POWER TRANSMISSION.

SHALL we ever know exactly what is the mechanism of an electric current? How, in particular, is power transmitted by its means from one distant station to another—say from Niagara to Buffalo? We can utilize and control such transmission very exactly, but we can not describe how it takes place—at least not in terms of the substances and motions with which our senses make us familiar. An editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* bids us not to abandon hope of ever knowing; we may some day understand it fully, he thinks, altho perhaps without ability to image it mentally, but at present we are certainly in the dark—or at least in the twilight. Says this writer:

"There is a fascination about the electric transmission of power which is attributable to its invisibility. When power is transmitted by a rope or belt drive, we see the moving parts, we can feel the tension, and we can readily apprehend the process. When power is transmitted by a moving fluid, as in pneumatic or hydraulic systems, our senses again come to aid our imagination and we can form an adequate mental picture of the process. When, however, we contemplate the electric transmission of power, our senses are unresponsive and powerless to suggest. We enter an electric generating station. If it be a steam plant, we see the coal fed steadily into the hungry furnaces. The boilers are hard at work producing steam under pressure. This compressed steam rushes in a swift stream to the admission valves of the engines, carrying the energy with it, and the transmission of power from boilers to engines is perfectly plain. We see the engines, be they reciprocating or rotary, transforming the exhaustive power of steam into the power of moving machinery. Moving stresses in gaseous media exchange into moving stresses in the solid media. Or, if the generating plant be hydraulic, we can see the moving water falling through the turbines and delivering its power into the electric generators. But by whatever path we reach the generators, the process seems to end there mysteriously, like a river that loses itself in an underground passage to the sea. The dynamos are tugging at their load, and beyond them are the quiet line conductors, apparently carrying all this power without disturbance, save a slight rise in temperature. Nothing is to be seen, felt, smelled, or heard of the transmitted power till we come to the motors at the distant end of the line. There seems to be no electrical wear and tear, or depreciation, in the conductors. Insulators may be fractured, but the copper or aluminum bids fair to outlive time, save for the erosion of the elements. Curiously enough, in spite of our inability to form an adequate mental portrait of the process of electric power by mechanical means we understand practically how to control and carry on the process. It is an open question whether we should be better enabled to transmit power electrically if we thoroughly understood the process. It is questionable if our plants would be any cheaper, or more durable, or more convenient."

While we are waiting to know all about it, however, there are

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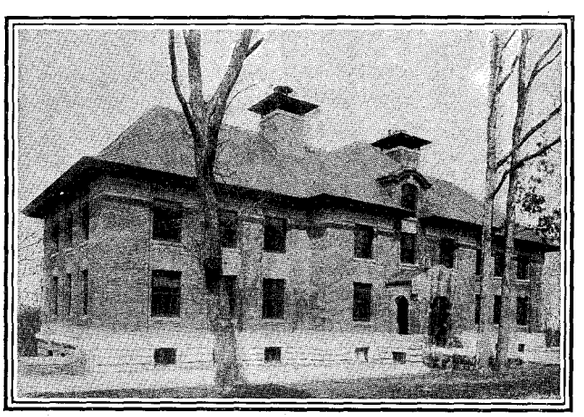
certain analogies that help us. Students have long been aided by comparing the flow of electricity "through" wire with that of water in a pipe, and Professor Brackett, of Princeton, has just shown that a still stronger resemblance exists between electric transmission of energy and transmission by means of a moving belt or rope. Yet all these resemblances fail at some point or another. Among the things that we do know, the writer tells us, is that the electric energy travels outside of the transmitting conductor—along it but not through it—and that it is carried by two "fluxes," electric and magnetic, which are at right angles to each other and move sidewise in a direction at right angles to both with the speed of light. These fluxes contain energy as a necessary property and take it with them as they go, but we do not know whether they move through the ether or with it or in exactly what they consist, tho we know the mathematical relations of one to the other. In the writer's concluding words:

"It would seem . . . as tho we might receive experimental demonstration on these moot points before long. When such demonstration is completed we expect to claim an understanding of the electric drive; but even then, it may be difficult for us to form a mental picture of it, so based are all our mental pictures upon sensation memories. Perhaps we may need an analogy to think about, even then."

OUR NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

ON March 3, 1901, Congress passed a bill establishing a National Bureau of Standards to do for this country what has been accomplished in Germany by the celebrataed Reichanstalt at Charlottenburg and in England by similar Government institutions, namely, the testing by standard of all sorts of instruments and apparatus of measurement, mechanical, electrical, chemical, etc. From an article contributed to *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 2) by S. W. Stratton and Prof. E. B. Rosa, we learn that about $600,000 have so far been expended on buildings and equipment, and that about ninety men are now employed in the work, of whom 75 per cent. are scientific and technical experts. A discussion of the work of the bureau that took place at a recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers throws interesting light on its methods and value. We quote from a report in the same number of *The Western Electrician.*



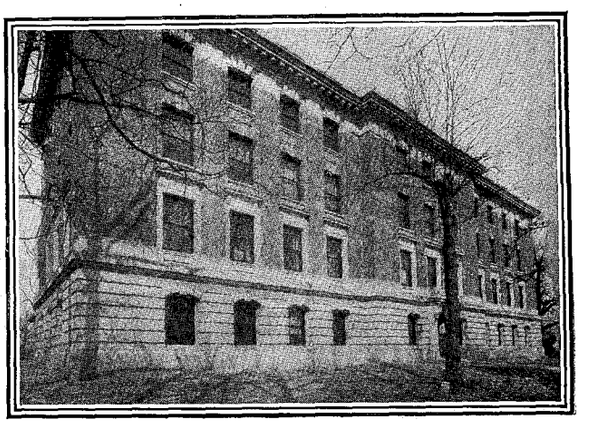
MECHANICAL BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

The uses of the bureau to the chemist were emphasized by Prof. C. A. Doremus of New York, who said that the knowledge that volumetric apparatus is of standard type is of greatest importance. He went on:

"For instance, the standard United States gallon is standard at no particular temperature mentioned in the act which made it standard, and so it has been guesswork on the part of the officials ever since it was made a standard as to what temperature should be employed in the use of that standard gallon.

"Introduction of the metric system into our laboratories has brought volumetric apparatus into constant use and we need not at present depend on the German Government for a certificate of the accuracy of our standard meters or of the finer graduates.

"When it comes to testing materials, such as steel and other things, pure chemicals are needed, and . . . the chemical manufacturer is beginning to recognize that it is worth his while to be able to put into the hands of those who need them chemicals of standard quality. They may not be absolutely pure; in some cases that is considered to be commercially impossible, for a



PHYSICAL BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

chemically pure material that is preserved in bottles acquires from the container sufficient impurity to reduce it to a lower standard, but it is of the highest importance for the chemist to know when he is using a particular acid or particular salt that it is not contaminated with other things, or if it is so contaminated how great the contamination is, and that is the feature which has been attempted to be realized by the chemical manufacturers."

The value of the National Bureau of Standards to universities and to scientific men generally was brought out by William McLellan, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, who said:

"Take the old English and German catalogs of instruments and compare them with the catalogs of the American instrument-makers—the best of them—a great difference in the kind of instruments listed will be found. While the makers across the water even now are producing instruments which enable the physicist or chemist to start right down at the elemental basis and build up everything that he needs to prosecute his work, the American instrument-maker has ceased to do it, or rather, being young at the business, he has decided once for all that he will not make that class of instrument; that he will allow the work to start with a correct standardization of instruments."

This was brought home to Mr. McLellan very forcefully while he was passing through a university laboratory some time ago with a prominent instrument-maker, and they happened to come across a certain piece of apparatus. The instrument-maker remarked:

"That instrument is really not needed here, because they can send down to Washington and get the results which that instrument will give for a small amount of money, and they will know that it will be right; whereas if they attempt to use the instrument it will probably take a great deal of time to get into the working of it, to know how to use it and to make accurate results."

It was stated by C. O. Mailloux, of New York, that the American Institution has been able from the very first to achieve results superior to any attained at London. Dr. E. B. Rosa, of Washington, an officer of the Bureau, noted that only about one-third the amount expended by the German Government on the laboratories at Charlottenburg had yet been put into the Washington plant, which was naturally not able to show everything that can be found in the former. That we now have a Bureau of Standards to be proud of, however, there is no doubt. An idea of the ground covered may be gained from the ground plans of buildings given in the paper of Messrs. Stratton and Rosa, which show, in the mechanical building, rooms for testing heavy electric currents,

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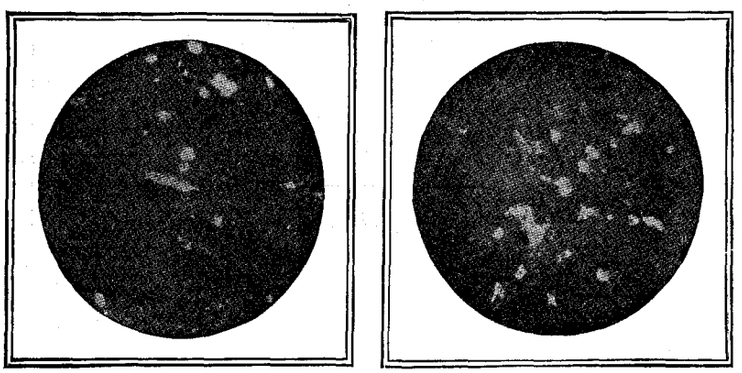
alternate currents, engineering instruments, etc.; photometric and magnetic laboratories, as well as heating and refrigerating chambers; while in the physical building there are divisions for precision-balances, comparisons of length, optical work, pyrometry, electrical resistance and electromotive force, weights and measures, spectroscopy, polarimetry, time, electric induction and capacity, and so on. The storage batteries used in the work require alone a room more than 60 feet in length.

DIAMOND-MAKING UP TO DATE.

IT is now many years since Henri Moissan, the French chemist, first succeeded in crystallizing carbon in the form of diamonds by the use of the electric furnace. Up to the present time the resulting crystals have been so small that their production has been regarded as an ingenious chemical demonstration rather than the germ of a commercial process. Improvements in the method have recently been made by Henry W. Fisher, chief engineer of the Standard Underground Cable Company of New York, who is the first, it is claimed, to make diamonds by Moissan's process in this country. A. Frederick Collins, who describes his methods and results in *Electricity* (New York, December 20), states that Mr. Fisher has succeeded in producing crystals so much larger than any hitherto made in this way that there seems to be a possibility of obtaining, in the future, gems large enough to have commercial value. It should be remembered that diamonds thus obtained are real, tho "artificial"; in other words, while the process of crystallization is controlled by human agency, the resulting crystals are precisely the same as if the heat and pressure necessary to their formation had accompanied some great prehistoric movement of the earth's crust. Says Mr. Collins, describing Mr. Fisher's work:



ARTIFICIAL DIAMOND—PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENT.

"The arc furnace in which the miniature gems are produced is formed by an electric arc in air between two carbon electrodes, similar to the arc light. When in operation there is a definite limit to the length of arc which can be maintained with a given current strength, and again the limit, which at first increases very nearly in proportion to the current strength, does so slowly as the current density reaches higher values, and in virtue of this fact the length of the arc is limited. The temperature of the carbon terminals may reach a value approximating 3,500 degrees centigrade, which is practically the point at which carbon volatilizes when under atmospheric pressure. The incandescent gases of the arc reach a temperature of at least 1,000 degrees higher, and hence it follows that the arc furnace is particularly adapted for subjecting the small charges of iron and carbon necessary in making diamonds to the highest temperature available."

Fisher's improvement on Moissan's method consists chiefly in his device for cooling off his molten mixture of iron and carbon suddenly. It is this sudden cooling that produces the conditions favorable to the crystallization of the carbon in the desired form, since it causes the iron to contract and exert an enormous pressure on the fused graphite distributed throughout the mass. The quicker the cooling, the larger and more perfect are the resulting carbon crystals, or diamonds. Fisher's furnace enables him to get an intense and uniform heat, and also to drop the crucible and its contents directly from the heated interior into cold water. This is effected by cutting away a portion of the table underneath and supporting the crucible on a hinged graphite plate that may be released at any time by withdrawing a catch. Says the writer:

"When the superheated iron and graphite were treated to this sudden cooling process the now solidified mass broke up under the enormous strain, and it was in the portions that were broken off that the diamonds were found, while more were discovered in the larger portion that always remained in the crucible. The accompanying illustrations . . . are microphotographs of the gems, the first ever obtained artificially in the United States. The photographs shown were taken by reflected light, and indicate clearly the appearance of the product, which is a colorless, transparent, and crystalline form of diamond.

"These are the most successful attempts to manufacture diamonds by the electric-furnace method that have ever been made, and the diamonds tho small are apparently of excellent quality. Altho no stones that are large enough to be of commercial value have yet been prepared, the problem is of fascinating interest, for it not only points out a method of making diamond powder for grinding purposes, but seems to mark the beginning as well of artificially making real diamonds sufficiently large for adornment. . . . It is extremely probable that continued research will lead to a discovery that will not only greatly simplify the production of diamonds, but what is even more important, will place a far lower value upon them than at present quoted by the 'Diamond Trust.'"

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ZERO.

THIS name is given, by certain writers on the subject, to the temperature at which the human body feels no sensation of heat or cold. It might be supposed that it would coincide in all cases with that of the body itself but, according to the recent experiments of Mr. Maurel, a French physiologist, it is several degrees lower, and varies with the nature of the surrounding medium, being lower in air than in water. Mr. Maurel determined his "physiological zero" by immersing his body in baths of different temperatures, but he does not seem to have measured his own body surface-temperature directly, relying instead on the records of measurements made by divers earlier authorities. This and the fact that he has neglected to take various necessary precautions makes his results somewhat doubtful, in the opinion of Mr. Henri Piéron, who criticizes them thus in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"Mr. Maurel . . . placed himself in baths of water or air at divers temperatures and noted between what degrees he realized the sought-for state of indifference. He did the same for the variations of temperature between the skin and the clothes, which he calls the 'subvestial temperature,' and for the temperature of the body in bed, which he names 'cubilial temperature.' And he finds that the cutaneous physiological zero lies practically between 30° and 33° [86° and 91° F.]; he even seeks to differentiate the trunk and the lower limbs, whose physiological zero he finds to be slightly lower. In general the range of the zero is 1° to 2° [2° to 4° F.]. . . . . .

"He also concludes that there is a relation between the physiological zero and the surface temperature of each organ, which latter is about 3° [5½° F.] higher than the zero. But were any new experiments necessary to show that the sensation of indifference depends on the surface temperature of the body?

"The same medium should appear icy or broiling to the fever patient, as his surface temperature oscillates. And as the sensations of heat or cold correspond to an exit or entrance of heat, the contact that assures thermic equilibrium should assure also a state of sensorial indifference. . . . . .

"At first sight it would appear odd that one should experience

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a sensation of heat when the external temperature is identical with his own surface temperature. And, in fact, exact experiments in thermo-esthesiometry have shown that in certain spots on the hand, for instance, a drop of water at the same temperature is not felt. But . . . the surface temperature is only a cross between the internal and external temperature, adapting itself to this double influence by a capricious regulating mechanism under the direct but obscure action of the nervous system.

"Hence the phenomena of calorific radiation toward the exterior or interior, which provoke our sensations of heat or cold, may respond to numerous and imperfectly determined factors, influenced by pressure, humidity, etc., from outside, and by bodily chemical actions, the conductibility of the tissues, etc., from inside.

"Thus, tho rather astonishing, Maurel's conclusion that the physiological zero is lower than the surface temperature can not be attacked, except on the basis of new experiments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC MIND-CURE.

THE well-equipped medical practitioner leaves no stone unturned to cure his patient. He investigates all therapeutic methods and uses them whenever and in so far as he needs them. It is thus that the "mind cure," or, to give it a scientific name, "psychotherapeutics," or "psychotherapy," has come to have a place in orthodox medicine. Just what that place is, is explained in part by Dr. L. Menard in an article on "Some Methods of Psychotherapy," contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris). Says Dr. Menard:

"Physicians do not like the word 'mind,' but as it corresponds to an entity that can not be neglected in their work, they speak of it in Greek, as 'psychism.' . . . Numerous maladies or morbid symptoms are functions of the psychism. . . . The influence of thought on the organism is easy to prove. . . . The concentration of the mind on a point, or the lively excitation of passions or imagination, have the power to modify the organic functions. Emotion and imagination are able to modify the secretions, as is shown by the fact that the mouth becomes dry and hot in fear or anger, while the thought of savory food makes it moist. . . . A violent emotion may thus so greatly change the secretion of gastric juice as to cause indigestion in persons predisposed to it. The popular expression 'green with anger' refers to an attack of jaundice caused by an accumulation of bile in the blood due to passion; in such a case, nervous excitement hinders the normal working of the liver. . . . . .

"Numerous cases may be cited where remedies have acted according to the belief of the patient in their special effect and sometimes in a way opposed to their ordinary properties. . . . Still, we must not exaggerate the bearing of these exceptional facts and think that by exerting influence over the imagination of patients, or even by using hypnotism, we can always purge them with opium and put them to sleep with emetics."

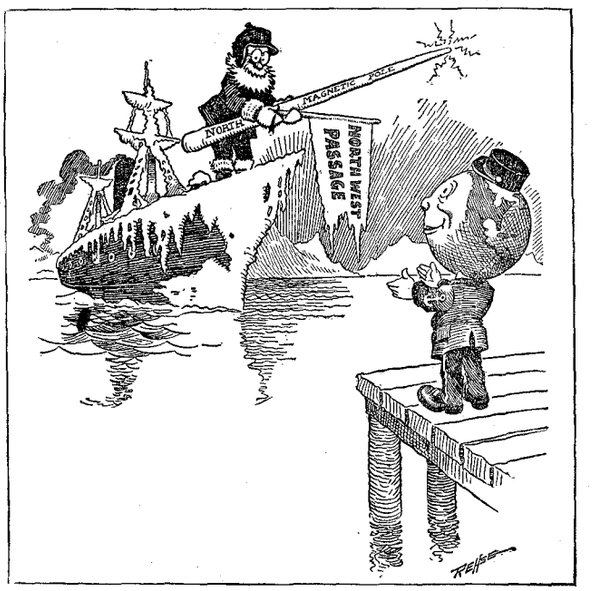
Psychotherapy, Dr. Menard goes on to tell us, avails itself of these facts in a variety of ways. It may cure by emotion, as when a girl who had lost the use of her voice for years regained it in the fright of seeing a friend in the path of an oncoming train. Or it may act by persuasion, as when the physician succeeds in arguing a patient out of the idea that he is unable to talk or to walk. Again, it may have recourse to distraction, as Pascal did when he cured a toothache by applying himself to a difficult mathematical problem. Or it may employ, perhaps through long years, processes of education and training. All these are methods of treatment by psychotherapy or scientific mind-cure. The writer goes on to say:

"In the various cases of cure through the psychism by means of emotion, distraction, or persuasion, a powerful thought weakens or banishes from the field of consciousness, sometimes by substitution of itself, the parasitic idea that has brought about the malady or hindered its cure.

"When the emotion, persuasion, or distraction causes a morbid manifestation to disappear, either permanently or momentarily, when the efforts of conscious and free will, directed toward this end, with or without the aid of an adviser or trainer, relieve a patient of an infirmity or a hurtful tendency, there is an action of the thought on some of the organic functions, and on physiologic or morbid tendencies, but there is not, properly speaking, 'suggestion' in the restricted sense that this word should have. In this sense it should be applied only to action exerted on the inferior psychism or the subconsciousness dissociated from the superior center in the state of hypnosis or sleep. Hypnotic suggestion aids us in penetrating the mechanism of psychotherapy, but it does not, in itself alone, constitute the whole of psychic therapeutics, and it would be wrong to try to bring this about."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MAGNETIC POLE.

THE report that Capt. Roald Amundsen in his recent successful passage around the northern coast of our continent has located the magnetic pole, is of special interest to scientific men. This location is spoken of in some of the journals as a "discovery" and in others as a "rediscovery." Amundsen's despatch gives no particulars, stating simply, "Magnetic observation King William Land finished—June 1," yet it seems generally accepted that he has found a point on King William Land where the dipping needle



CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN—"I saw 'em first."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

takes a vertical position, or, in other words, points directly downward toward the pole of the great globular magnet on which we live. In the region to the south of this point Sir James Ross in 1831 found a similar place. Details of Amundsen's work are awaited with interest, as it is believed by many that the needle points vertically downward over a considerable region and that perhaps neither Ross nor Amundsen actually found a "pole." An editorial writer in the Hartford *Times* expresses the opinion that the discovery, if it is one, is curious rather than useful. He says:

"The position has been calculated from the bearings of the compass at many known points. It varies according to a general scheme which is known, and compasses are regulated from time to time to correspond to the new condition. For all practical purposes, there is little to be gained by observing the point at which the magnetic needle stands perpendicularly. Is it possible, indeed, that there is any such point? Is there a chance that at about the magnetic pole, any place smaller than an area of miles could be found in which alone the needle's position would be perpendicular, as far as any instruments could determine? Undoubtedly, there are possibilities of other facts relating to the magnetic pole which would be of value—probably chiefly as to electric currents—but as to things of this kind, nothing was said in the despatch."

A writer in the Springfield *Republican* speaks in a somewhat different vein. He says:

"As for the magnetic pole, let it not be confused with The Pole,

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for it is pretty nearly 3,000 miles south of that wild object of search. The magnetic pole has been assumed to be near the point where Sir James Ross in 1831 found that the magnetic needle took a nearly vertical position, that is, in the edge of the peninsula of Boothia Felix. It was not a matter of assurance, because it is believed that there is a shifting of the magnetic influence, and that may and probably does cover a wide area. So that if Amundsen has determined the exact center, he has solved one of the interesting arctic problems, and indeed the most interesting of all."

THE RATIONAL USE OF WIND POWER.

A WINDMILL in which the vanes are arranged conically and have curved extremities is described in *La Nature* (Paris) by Mr. L. Ramakers, who asserts that comparative tests have shown its efficiency to be greater than any other now in use. Mr. Ramakers says that the common idea that the power developed by a windmill is proportional to the area of its vanes is not only false but absurd, according to the results of recent experiments made by the Danish professor P. La Cour, who has established, under the authority of his Government, a special observatory for the study of the rational utilization of wind-power. Says Mr. Ramakers:

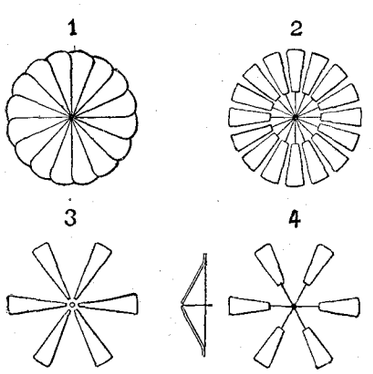


FIG. 1.—"Ventocrat" System.
FIG. 2.—"Rose of the Winds."
FIG. 3.—Old Soerensen Mill.
FIG. 4.—Conical Aeromotor.

"The history of the accidental discovery of the principle on which the construction of the conical aeromotor is based is quite curious. Soerensen, a Danish builder of windmills, used, to operate his own workshop, an old mill of his invention, bearing ten wooden vanes. This motor, which was much worn, had four vanes carried away one day by a storm, and to the astonishment of its proprietor, instead of suffering, it worked better than before. The builder, struck by this demonstration, consulted Professor La Cour, who advised him to make his mills in future on the plan thus suggested by chance. Soerensen, a little later, presented to the La Cour observatory an aeromotor of conical form, having six vanes whose ends were slightly curved toward the summit of the cone. This motor was subjected to comparative tests with the best known types of windmill, including Soerensen's old motor-mills with more or less numerous vanes, narrow vanes, wide ones, more or less inclined ones, etc. All these mills had the same diameter and gave the following results. . . . . .

"It was found that the conical aeromotor developed more power by nearly 50 per cent. than that of the 'ventocrat' type, whose surface is seven times as great; 31 per cent. more than the '*Rose des vents*' type, with surface 2.8 times as great, and 29 per cent. more than that of the old Soerensen type, having a surface only 7 per cent. smaller.

"Whence comes this extraordinary efficiency of the conical aeromotor? First, the curved ends of the vanes offer a resistance against which the wind may exert its maximum force; then, the space that separates the vanes allows the wind to slide around them and, carrying the air with it, to create a partial vacuum. The vanes consequently turn in a rarefied atmosphere . . . so that pressure on one side and aspiration on the other work together. The following experiment made at the La Cour observatory proves also that a surface pierced with openings obeys the action of the wind better than an unbroken one of the same size. There were set up two high fences of equal size and the same solidity, one of continuous planks and the other with spaces between the planks. The latter was overturned by the wind.

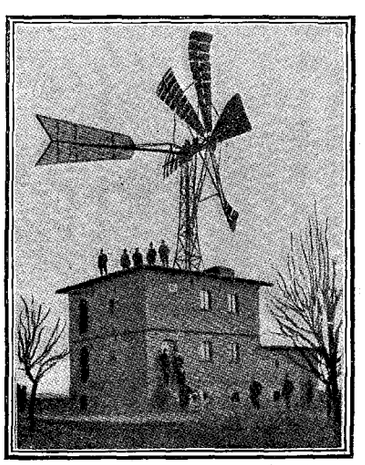
"The effect of the wind is usually calculated either in proportion to its speed in meters per second or according to a scale divided arbitrarily into 12 degrees. The conical aeromotor with curved vanes, of mean size, runs with a wind having a speed of about 4 meters [13 feet] per second.

"Aeromotors are usually blamed for their irregularity of action and their insufficient resistance to violent winds. These two inconveniences have now happily been obviated by the device of Messrs. Reuter and Schumann, of Kiel, which enables the vanes to be at once transformed into slats that may be opened and closed at will."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS MEDICAL ART DECLINING?

THAT the art of medicine, as carefully distinguished from the science of medicine, is falling into abeyance, is asserted by Sir Dyce Duckworth in an address recently delivered in London. His general contention, as deduced from a notice in *The Hospital* (London, December 2), is that while the sciences on which medicine is based have made astounding progress in the last half century, the art of medicine itself has materially declined and fallen into neglect during the same period. The trouble is, Sir Dyce thinks, that under our present system of education, an undue amount of time is occupied by the study of scientific subjects during what should be a purely medical and surgical curriculum. Says *The Hospital*:

"Sir Dyce declares that, if pursued too far, or in wrong directions, these studies have little bearing on the student's life work; and adds that, if it be urged that they constitute important elements for his mental training, they should be unnecessary if he has already had a good general education. In support of these views he quotes the 'wise words' of Dr. Spender, of Bath, who declares that the chemist, the biologist, and the physical-science man must relax their hard grips on the poor medical student, and adds that no clinical and therapeutical education can be too long or too thorough, provided that literary culture and scientific habits of thought are in the background."



CONICAL AEROMOTOR OF 9.5 HORSEPOWER.

The facts that "literary culture" and "scientific habits" are thus linked together for condemnation is regarded by *The Hospital* as unfortuate, since they have often been shown to be incompatible. Says the editor:

"Men of 'literary culture,' but destitute of scientific training, furnish the most conspicuous examples of incapacity to observe accurately and of inability to reason correctly, which we witness every day in the world around us. They are the patrons of quack medicine and of 'anti' societies. They are apt to dogmatize serenely concerning matters of the very elements of which they are profoundly ignorant. . . . . .

"We are in much sympathy with a great deal that Sir Dyce Duckworth advances, but we can not depart from the conclusion that a sound training in physical science is essential to the power of observing and of reasoning upon phenomena, and that it constitutes the best foundation upon which a future clinical training can be built. We agree with him that, 'with the support of increasing clinical experience, attained by careful observation and an unbiassed judgment, we may stand firm amid the strange and varied phases of opinion which prove seductive, each in its turn, to those who have failed to acquire proficiency in our art.' But how are we to teach the art of careful observation? and how is the judgment to be kept 'unbiassed,' if it be not by the aid of those mental habits which the pursuit of physical science is eminently calculated to foster and to maintain?"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ROBERT E. SPEER, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, contributes to *The Missionary Review* a statistical survey of American Protestant foreign missionary enterprise during the past thirteen years. Mr. Speer reminds us that at the close of the nineteenth century many believed that the foreign missionary movement had reached its greatest development and must soon decline, since "the conditions which had produced and nourished it had changed, and the motives to which it had appealed were dead or would soon die." In spite of these predictions, he states, the statistics of the leading Protestant missionary organizations in the United States show "a growth in missionaries from 2,481 to 3,776, and in contributions to the work from $4,181,327 to $5,807,165. He finds, further, that there has been a great advance in the matter of cooperation and friendly association among the boards. This was conspicuously illustrated by the great Ecumenical Missionary Conference which met in New York in 1900. Another significant development of the past decade, as he points out, has been the growth in the study of missions, represented in particular by the Student Volunteer Movement, from whose ranks 2,357 missionaries have gone out since 1892. Yet another evidence of the growth of missionary interest he finds in the enlarged circulation of missionary magazines and of missionary leaflets. We learn also that the recent expansion in missionary work has been almost entirely in fields already occupied, and that the women workers outclass, numerically at least, the men. To quote further:

"The last thirteen years has seen a large expansion of the work in the mission-fields already occupied. One significant thing in the tables is the small increase in the number of missions. The churches have had all they could do to care for the missions already established. But there have been new fields occupied since 1892. The Spanish war opened Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines. In 1892 there was and could be nothing in the Philippines, and there was not very much more in the other islands. Now there are in these islands alone 6 Protestant missions, with about 12,000 church-members, including Methodist probationers. This is clear advance. Other wars than the Spanish war have affected missions. In 1892 the Boxer troubles first devastated missions in China, and then the land reacted, opening the field wider than ever before, and creating an educational and literary demand without precedent. The terrible losses of that upheaval have already been repaired twice over. In 1892 there were 1,296 missionaries and 37,287 native Christians in China. In 1905 there were 3,107 and 131,404. The destruction of the Khalifate by Kitchener opened the non-Moslem peoples of the Sudan and beyond to missionary effort, and when the restrictive measures of the British Government are relaxed, will open the Mohammedan populations also. . . . . .

"And, last of all, the terrible conflict in the East, which has just closed, has released the missions in Korea and Manchuria from all fear of Russian suppression, has assured religious liberty in all eastern Asia, and has furnished the greatest opportunity which missions have ever had to sow the seed of the Gospel in the heart of Japan, in the minds of soldiers at the front and in the hospitals, and of women and children left at home and waiting for comforters.

"And many new missionary enterprises have grown up. Some churches which had no missions have inaugurated them, as in the case of the United Evangelical Church and its mission in Hunan. The foreign work of the Young Men's Christian Association has been built up almost entirely in the last thirteen years. In 1892 there were only four secretaries abroad. Now there are 44 secretaries, with 12 more under appointment, and 300 associations in 20 different countries."

The spirit of revivalism, we read, has manifested itself in Korea, in parts of China, and among the low-caste people of India. "And now the fires of the Welsh revival seem to have kindled on the hills of Assam, and elsewhere in India the same living Spirit is moving upon the people. And the native churches have not grown in membership alone. They have advanced in trained leadership and in strength of aggression." Of certain movements toward union in the foreign field Mr. Speer writes:

"Since 1892 there have been union movements resulting in the organic union of different denominations in Mexico, Korea, and India, and there is scarcely a field where there has not been distinct progress in organized comity and cooperation. In Peking, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians unite in educational efforts; in Shantung, Baptists and Presbyterians in a joint university. And now in Korea a great union is proposed which will consolidate the work of the American Methodists and the American, Canadian, and Australian Presbyterians."

Enough has been said, remarks Mr. Speer, to show that the missionary enterprise is no waning enterprise. He adds:

"It entered the nineteenth century with 7 missionary societies and left it with 300. It entered with 170 missionaries, and left it with 12,000. It entered with an income of $25,000, and left with $15,000,000. It entered with 50 translations of the Bible, and left with 400. It entered with 50,000 native Christians, and left it with 1,500,000. And it is not ending its work. It is only beginning."

"A STIMULATING CHALLENGE" TO THE UNITARIANS.

THAT their exclusion from the Interchurch Conference on Federation is in effect "a stimulating challenge" to the Unitarian churches of America is the view taken by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. John D. Long, and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot in a letter addressed by these gentlemen to the ministers and laity of the Unitarian churches. This letter, which was recently read in the churches, states that "we were refused admission to the meeting on the ground that Unitarians are not Christians," and further that "the Unitarian churches are definitely omitted from the list of the Christian bodies entitled to representation in the 'Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.'" In view of this fact, they continue, "it seems timely for us to affirm anew the simple truth, proclaimed of old by Christ Himself, that righteousness of life and spiritual efficiency, rather than orthodoxy of belief, is the test of Christian discipleship." To quote further from this letter, as published in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston):

"The Unitarian churches of America, and all who desire to promote pure Christianity in our land, should be glad to be confronted by a stimulating challenge. Whatsoever good things these other denominations propose to accomplish—and we deeply appreciate the good they do—it is manifest that, as represented by this action, they are both unwilling and unable to commit themselves to the great Christian principles of freedom and brotherhood. It is for us, therefore, to urge, with new insistency and in the spirit of universal fellowship, the ideals of faith and conduct that lie back of all the different theologies, and that breathe in the true worship of all the churches, and to teach that under the inspiration of the life of Christ men may here and now enter into his high discipleship in honest and unselfish service of the present age.

"We therefore appeal to all liberal Christians to put fresh courage and patient devotion into their own significant work. Let us each and all believe more stoutly than ever in our mission to mankind and go to work for it with heart and head and hand. We certainly shall not try to build higher the barriers which seem to stand between us and our brethren of other Christian communions. God forbid that any among us should make that sad mistake. We are called upon to recognize that our distinctive message, which we believe to be and strive to make the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ, is still needed in all parts of the world."

Commenting upon this letter, *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) takes exception to the statement: "We were refused admission to the meeting on the ground that Unitarians are not Christians." The only official statement of the ground for not extending an invitation to them, says *The Presbyterian Banner*, was given by Dr. William H. Roberts in these words: "The Conference represents . . . the distinctively Protestant and evangelical group

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of Christian churches. Unitarians do not belong to this group." This statement, continues *The Banner*, "so far from saying that Unitarians are not Christians, expressly assumes that they are."

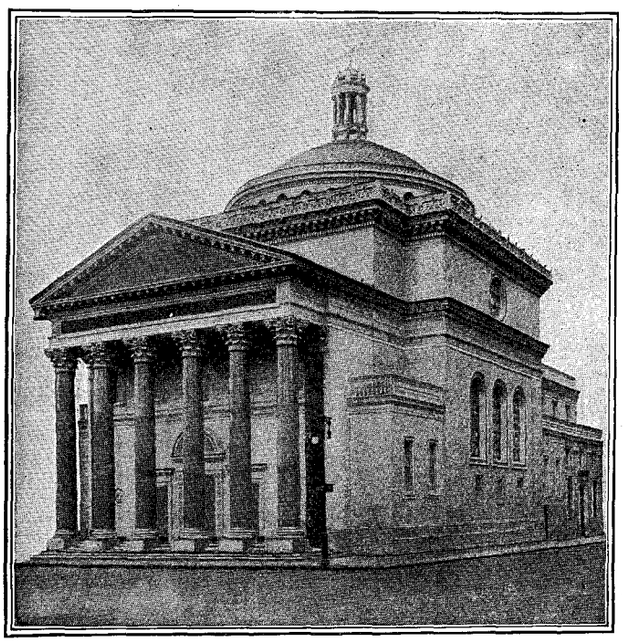
The Independent remarks editorially:

"It is hardly true that they are confronted by any challenge. . . . Not only did the committee in charge not exclude the Unitarians when it declined to invite them and a hundred other bodies, but the Conference when it met did not exclude either these three gentlemen or their denomination. Indeed, the question came before them only indirectly in the discussion of the Plan of Federation. Amendments intended to commit the coming Federal Council to the admission of Unitarians were rejected, but it will be free to the Federal Council when it meets in 1908 to invite the Unitarians if it chooses. Not a word in the Plan of Federation . . . excludes them or any other Christian body. . . . . .

"Now, the Unitarian body has two wings, one of which moves toward Christ as Master and Lord, while the other moves from him. Which is dominant we do not know, but those who move toward or reach pure Deism have the louder voices. If really the Unitarians desire to join the Federal Council, when it meets, it will be an evidence that it is their desire to be one with the Christian world, and not to be chiefly a dissenting and protesting body, and we sincerely hope they will then be admitted."

UNMEANINGNESS OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

"DO church buildings in the present day reflect or represent the religions, opinions, or dogmas of the congregation?" This question is put by Charles De Kay in an article in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, the purpose of which is an inquiry as to what our church buildings do express. Some sort of purpose seems indicated in their great diversity of form. The fact that a certain instinct for separatism leads denominations to emphasize in dogma their points of difference rather than of con-



NEW MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW YORK.

In the use of ornament and brighter colors suggesting the query as to whether it shows "a change in the outlook of Presbyterians on the world."

tact might reasonably imply, thinks Mr. De Kay, a corresponding difference in the architecture of their churches, so that "a glance at the cathedral, temple, church, chapel, or conventicle would be enough to apprise the least attentive wayfarer what denomination worships within." The reasonableness of this expectation is further emphasized by the fact that "one of the cardinal doctrines of good architecture is this; the building should express its purpose, and even indicate by its parts and members the use to which each part is put."

Such, curiously, has never been the case with church architecture either in the past or the present, as Mr. De Kay shows, tho the restlessness under the dominance of old forms, and the tentative adoption of new which mark the present as a transitional period seem to show that opportunity is being given to architecture, "the most ennobled and majestic of all arts," to "voice mankind's yearning for another and a better world."

Mr. De Kay cites the instances of the old and the new edifices of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and the Broadway Tabernacle: the old being "cheapened and attenuated" Gothic in no wise differentiated from the style of architecture that belongs to the Church of England parish; the new, no more indicative of the special form of worship followed by the worshipers within, but, at least in the use of ornament and brighter colors, suggesting the query as to whether the new church of Dr. Parkhurst shows "a change in the outlook of Presbyterians on the world," and the new Broadway Tabernacle a similar change in Congregationalism. Applying his test to the new Broadway Tabernacle Mr. De Kay writes:

"At the east end is a great tower for Sunday-school and other parochial work which vies in height with the lofty buildings near it. The church itself has more decorative detail outside than the old building, and there is a more cheerful note in the light-colored stone employed; but it does not assert itself at once and distinctively as a church. Rather does one pause and question what it may signify, and try to decipher whether, being a house of worship, it is a Christian house; and if Christian, what may be the special denomination or sect to which its flock belongs.

"Vaguely one realizes that certain decorative details suggest a late but not flamboyant French Gothic, while the whole building has a faint flavor of the Orient. The great annex rising at the east seems an overgrown central tower such as soars above the transepts—until one discovers the real transepts farther west! With the usefulness of this tower we have nothing to do, being only concerned with the question, how far our churches express in their exterior the main purpose for which they exist and the peculiar doctrines of their congregations. Here are flying buttresses, rose windows, pinnacles, and crockets, traditionally the signs of ecclesiastical buildings since the twelfth century, but space is lacking to the north and east to give the building dignity. The architects have done their best to meet the problem of a terribly circumscribed area with tall apartment buildings round about. Yet one asks whether the building expresses at all any cardinal thought connected with Congregationalism."

We can not expect a simple, homogeneous style of architecture in religious buildings, says Mr. De Kay, in communities like ours, where all the peoples of the earth tend to flow together; but we may perhaps find that out of the present effort for freedom from conventions we shall arrive at "a more perfect expression in the building of the ideas at bottom of the sect, denomination, faith, or religion to which the structure belongs." To quote:

"Old Trinity, Grace, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a host of other churches in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, testify to the power of Gothic even at this late date in capturing the preferences of congregations. On the other hand, there is a movement away from Gothic nowadays, as if that style of architecture no longer satisfied the feelings of congregations. Is this mere restlessness, or does it correspond to some inner push? Or is it merely reaction from the brainless use of Gothic like the babble of an empty bore? Broadway Tabernacle and Dr. Parkhurst's new church are merely late and conspicuous examples. At Boston, the great innovator, H. H. Richardson, went back to a richer form of the Romanesque for Trinity Church, and at Philadelphia the able architect Le Brun used Renaissance ideas for the Catholic Cathedral—dome, square, transepts, engaged Corinthian columns, a sculptured architrave, and a classic pediment above the porch. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York is another example of avoidance of Gothic, a harking back to Romanesque in the spirit of Richardson, and a determination to put more

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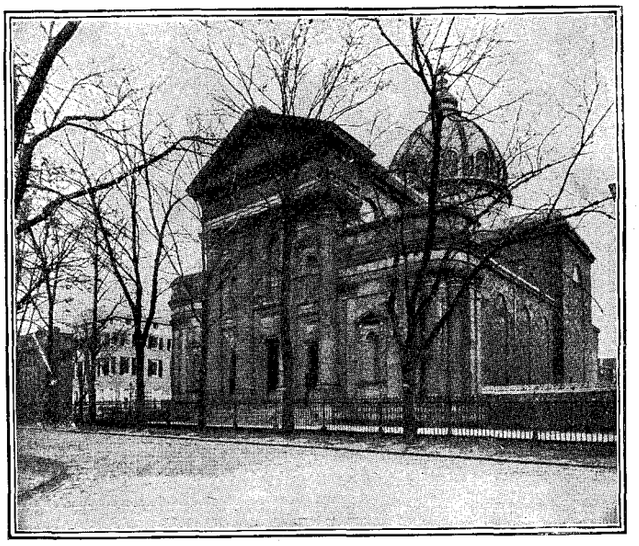
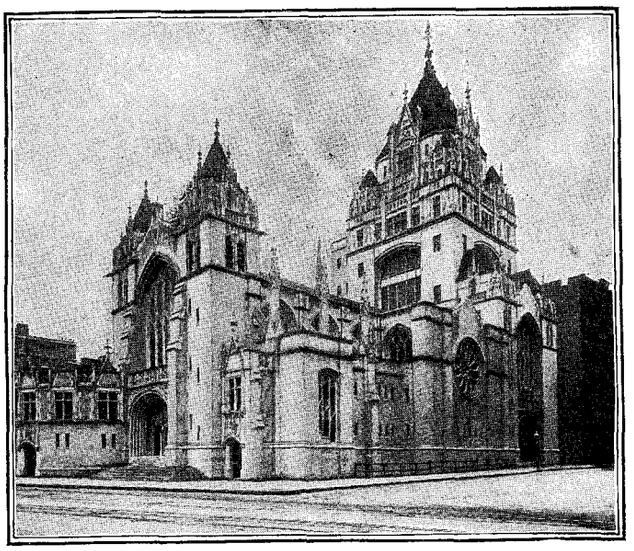


NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN PHILADELPHIA.
Showing Renaissance ideas in its architecture.

color into exterior and interior than was undertaken by our architects of religious buildings half a century or more ago. . . . . .

"These are straws that show a current which is running toward greater freedom from conventions in the architecture of churches. There is a new spirit abroad for the outward expression as there is for the limitations within which faith was confined. Gropingly, it may be, and fettered by traditions in building which affect architects much more profoundly than congregations, the sense of mankind is beginning to realize that architecture is a mode of expression of the human soul, and should be articulate and to the point. One of the few modern architects who felt the need of expressing something in his designs was H. H. Richardson. He may be said to have started the new spirit of dissatisfaction with such empty forms as we used to import from the European past, often without so much as a pretense, to adapt them to our times, our community, our climate, our habits. That we are in this epoch of transition must be clear from our mistakes as well as our partial successes. A new spirit in the social and political organization, a change in perspective in our view of the divine, and the fuller understanding of man's relation to the world under his feet and the world about him, must in time affect all the arts—even that most conservative one, architecture. Especially empty of thought and feeling have been the transfers and modifications toward a fancied simplicity of which Gothic has been the victim until a regular revolt has occurred."



NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK.

"One asks whether the building expresses at all any cardinal thought connected with Congregationalism."

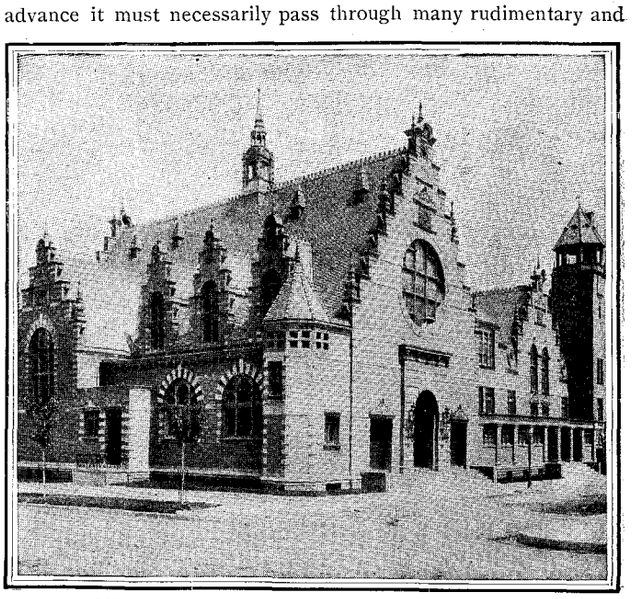
The new movement, continues Mr. De Kay, is naturally very far from clear-cut and distinct in its purpose, but two features can be distinguished, namely:

"One . . . is a lighter, gayer, gladder use of color, possibly the unconscious reflection of a happier and saner view of man's relation to the past and future; the other being a decided tendency toward larger, costlier, and more complicated buildings reflecting modern comfort and luxury. Observe the church built by Robert W. Gibson for the oldest New York parish, the Collegiate Dutch Reformed, on West End Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. Here the site, narrow enough for what was needed, has been utilized for church, chapel, and school. Reminiscent of Holland is the style of architecture, adapted from public buildings in Haarlem and Leyden, erected at the beginning of the seventeenth century; the rich treatment of roofs and walls responds to a modern demand for the picturesque. Perhaps we are on the threshold of a new era in ecclesiastical architecture, when one congregation will not copy another as one man copies another man's coat, but the architect will be asked to say something to the point which can not be misunderstood by believers."

RELATION OF THE "HISTORIC CHRIST" TO THEOLOGY.

IT is manifest that the Christian religion, which claims to be the fullest and purest of religions, must have the fullest and purest of theologies, says Emma Marie Caillard in *The Contemporary Review* (London). Yet as the ages change, this theology must change with them. The "historic Christ" remains a fixed image in the four gospels; but to be living, theology must deal with such fundamental principles as can be harmonized and developed in accordance with the spiritual growth, intellectual culture, ethical and scientific advancement of successive periods. Hence not history, as embodied in the letter of the Scriptures, but experience, is the best guide to theological truth, and experience is only partially enshrined in the history of the past; it is a present and a future source of knowledge. St. Paul, continues this writer, saw this fact when he spoke of knowing Christ in the flesh and knowing Christ in the spirit. The former was the human Christ, the latter the divine Christ. But besides the racial experiences as shown in the vicissitudes of past or present history, there must exist a necessary insight by which these experiences are read and gathered. This necessary insight belongs to the Christian consciousness, collective and individual, and by this, she urges, the only reliable facts of religion can be formulated, and the only true theology arrived at.

The first point emphasized by this writer is that theology advances in clearness and coherency by successive stages. In this advance it must necessarily pass through many rudimentary and



COLLEGIATE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, NEW YORK.
Reminiscent of Holland of the seventeenth century; the "rich treatment of roofs and walls responds to a modern demand for the picturesque."

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imperfect processes of development and exhibit defects, weaknesses, and perversions such as are unavoidable in ages of darkness. Christian theology must indicate its claims to superiority by the vitality with which it surmounts and the expansiveness with which it outgrows these imperfections. The writer applies this rule to the account of Christ given in theology. The history of Christ is important, but the center of theological gravity can no longer be in history. History must now henceforth take the second place. A new point of view must be seized. This leads her to cite St. Paul's teaching about ignoring Christ "after the flesh" in order more clearly and intimately to know Him after the spirit; *i.e.*, to seek to know Christ by the personal and collective consciousness, rather than by the written word.

There is vast and important advancement implied in this transition, this change of our point of view. The Church of Christ may shrink from making the plunge, just as the disciples felt sorrow and terror at the prospect of losing their earthly teacher. But the divine Christ is only known to the spiritual perception. She continues:

"This is the direction in which we are being carried. This is the real inner meaning of the transition which is taking place, the establishment of a deeper, wider, more practical, more fearless spirituality. Does the Church of Christ shrink from committing herself too boldly to this new point of view? Does she still cling to the outward prop of material evidence? If so, all that can be said is that Christians of the present day are feeling what the first disciples felt when the Lord whom they had known under earthly conditions, the Lord who could be seen, touched, and heard, was about to pass away from them. Sorrow and terror filled their hearts. So now sorrow and terror fill the hearts of many because it seems to them that the divine Christ is passing away from history, and only the human Christ is to be found there.

"But is this indeed so strange? Was the divine Christ ever revealed to any but the spiritual perception? Is it not always true that 'flesh and blood hath not revealed [him] to us'? Can we expect history to do what no other instrument of human research can do? If neither physiologist nor psychologist can lay bare the soul, nor astronomer find out God, how shall history unseal spiritual vision? We are asking too much of history, and not enough of theology."

As history can not unseal spiritual vision, which it requires insight to apprehend, the politician, scientist, or artist can not interpret it. Those who have the necessary insight can find their theology in their own experiences and in that of the race. To resume:

"It is obvious, however, that the insight required for the right interpretation of history must depend upon the kind of interpretation sought. Thus history has its direct and evident bearing on ethics, politics, art, science, and theology. It would not be of much use to set an artist to extract the political interpretation of any given historical period, or a politician its significance for science.

"Equally futile would be the attempt of politician, man of science, or artist as such, to give the theological interpretation. For this the insight required is spiritual; and where the event recorded, or the characters depicted, are such as to have more direct bearing on religion than on any other region of human experience, then their interpretation belongs properly to theology and to no other science.

"This is not to say that theology can make no mistake or put forth no exorbitant claims. It is simply to accord what is accorded without question to every other science—viz., the first right to be heard within its own domain. That domain is not historical criticism, nor antiquarian research. It is the observation, coordination, and interpretation of religious experience, racial and individual. Clearly the facts of this experience are not solely or even chiefly to be gathered from history. But they are to be found there; nay, to those who are gifted with the necessary insight, they stand forth in overwhelming clearness."

This necessary insight, she maintains, is a sort of unwritten witness to us, a fifth gospel, outweighing in authenticity and completeness the testimony of the four written Gospels.

A REVIVAL OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM.

ONE of the pleasing signs of the times, says Mr. John S. Banks, a writer in *The London Quarterly Review*, is the revival of interest in Christian mysticism, evidenced by an extensive literature. This, as he points out, is in keeping with the idealist reaction in philosophy now in full swing, and "proves that spiritual religion has attraction and power in our days." For, whatever the defects and mistakes of mysticism, "its influence on the whole," he maintains, "has been on the side of what is most spiritual in religion." While St. John is regarded as peculiarly the apostle of Christian mysticism, the writer points out that the mystic teaching of Plato, who was "all but a canonized saint in the medieval Church," has also had an immense influence upon Christian thought. Mr. Banks gives the following description of Christian mysticism:

"While there has never been a separate church or community of mystics, there has never been a church or age without them. In days of lifeless formalism, sterile orthodoxy, and abounding worldliness they have been witnesses to religion as an inner divine life in man. They are known by their ways of quiet contemplation, their breathings after divine communion, their sinking of the individual and self in the divine life. The affinity of man with God is their starting-point, union with God their goal. Even to the best of the school the subjective side of Christianity—the new birth and inner life of the Spirit—is more than the objective work of atonement and redemption; Christ in us is more than Christ for us. Here we touch upon the most serious defect of the entire movement. Other defects, altho real, are often exaggerated. The love of ecstasy and vision, the trend to theosophy and pantheism, are after all occasional, not normal. Jacob Behmen was perhaps more theosophist than mystic, but there is only one Jacob Behmen. The pantheistic tendency is almost as rare, and is more in words than fact. True mysticism holds a moral, not an essential, union with God; it never amounts to sameness of being or essence. The truth of the divine immanence, so much in evidence in our day, is the very heart of mysticism. God in nature, and chiefly in man, is its quest. If we would find God we must seek Him not without but within, we must sink into the depths of our own being.

"The truths which mysticism emphasizes in a one-sided way may be said to be the soul of religion—personal likeness to and fellowship with God; the elements which it neglects are the body of religion. Still, for this earthly life the soul and the body need each other. Certainly we prefer the spiritual to the intellectual and ecclesiastical one-sidedness; but neither is good. The mystic is largely independent of Church and Scripture, of creed and rite. He is in direct touch with God. He owns no other dependence. A noble and yet a perilous theory, too daring and ethereal 'for sinful man beneath the sky.' . . . . . .

"The ideas of poverty of spirit, self-renunciation, and cross-bearing, the Kingdom of God within, the vanity of worldly good, saving the life by losing it—all prominent in the Synoptic teaching—are among the primary mystic doctrines. St. John is rightly regarded as the apostle of this school. The prologue of his Gospel, with its creative 'Word,' who is the life and light of men, is the text of endless exposition. . . . The life, light, and love, which constantly recur in John's Gospel and Epistle, are watchwords of mysticism."

But St. Paul, says the writer, is also a true mystic—"a plain indication where the heart of Christianity lies." We read further:

"The mystics treat of the deepest things of the human soul and Christian experience. They come with no external authority. They are justified or condemned by the message they bring. Their appeal is especially to those who aspire to the perfect Christian life, and the appeal is not without response. Mysticism has done much in counteracting low ideals, in stimulating the best instincts of Christian souls. It has helped to make many great saints. 'Man can not live by bread alone.' Bread is good and necessary. Forms and rites are helpful and necessary in religion; but they are only means to an end, and they are useful in so far as they serve the end, leading us from the seen and temporal to the unseen and eternal, which is the true home of the spirit. In keeping ever to the front the spiritual content of Christianity we are rendering the best service to religion and our fellow men."

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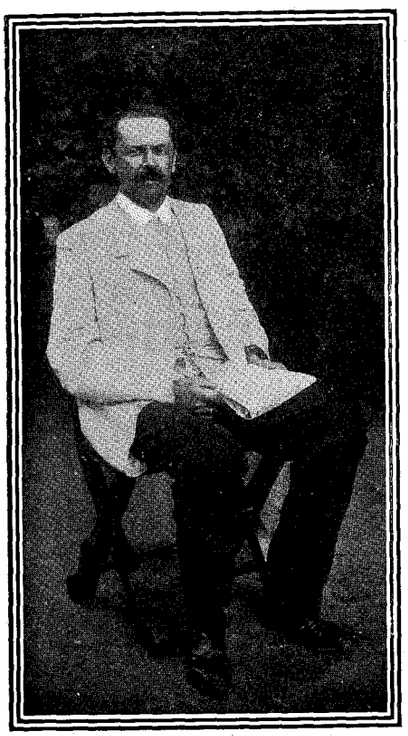
FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE NEW YEAR'S HOPE FOR RUSSIA.

THAT the tocsin of revolution is the knell of autocracy is the substance of an article by P. Kropotkin in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), as he reviews the past year's events in Russia's struggle for freedom. As Count Witte smiles, and, according to the last published news from Europe, rubs his hands and congratulates his Government that the financial condition of the country is good, thousands are dying at the barricades in Moscow, and all the smooth promises embodied in the numberless manifestoes issued from Tsarskoe Selo are being fulfilled by Cossack dragonades. In St. Petersburg a sign that is hopeful for the revolutionaries is the fact which reaches us through the despatches that the infantry have joined the movement for liberty and are firing on the Cossacks. Thus events themselves emphasize Prince Kropotkin's declaration that the revolution has come in earnest. The Government alone, he says, is blind to it. To quote:



PRINCE SERGIUS TROUBETSKOI,

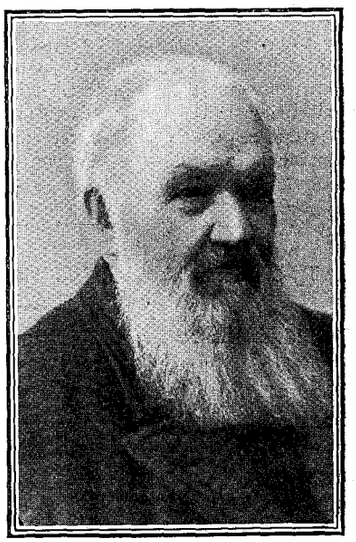
A Constitutionalist leader whose aim was to defend Russia alike from the anarchy of the mob and the misrule of the bureaucracy. He died in St. Petersburg several weeks ago, and his loss is keenly felt in the present crisis.

"To say that Russia has begun her great revolution is no longer a metaphor or a prophecy; it is a fact. And one is amazed to discover how history repeats itself: not in the events, of course, but in the psychology of the opposed forces. The governing class, at any rate, have learned nothing. They remain incapable of understanding the real significance of events which are screened from their eyes by the artificiality of their surroundings. Where a timely yielding, a frank, open-minded recognition of the necessity of new forms of life would have spared the country torrents of blood, they make concessions at the last moment, always in a half-hearted way, and always with the secret intention of soon returning to the old forms. Why have they massacred at least 25,000 men during these ten months, when they had to recognize in October what they refused to recognize in December last?"

Universal suffrage, he avers, is bound to come in Russia and Poland, and its advent can not be prevented or delayed by the blind indifference of the St. Petersburg bureaucracy. He continues:

"Why do they continue repression and provoke new massacres, when they will have to recognize in a few months hence universal suffrage as the basis of representative government in Russia, and the legislative autonomy of Poland as the best, the only possible means for keeping the two countries, Russia and Poland, firmly linked together, just as they were compelled, after having set all the country on fire, to recognize that the honest recognition of Finland's autonomy was the only means of maintaining her bonds with Russia? But no, they will not recognize what is evident to every one as soon as he frees himself from the fools' paradise atmosphere of the St. Petersburg bureaucracy."

The present condition of affairs, as we learn from the latest despatches, quite warrants the tone in which this patriotic Russian expresses his forecast of events. Thus he declares that the soldiers are being won over to sympathy with the strikers, that the "Black Gangs" of the reactionary party are likely to be also affected with the revolutionary spirit, and jacquerie is raising its dreadful head among the peasants. In his own words:



DR. SOUVORINE,

Editor of the *Novoye Vremya*, the only St. Petersburg daily that is permitted to appear uninterruptedly.

"The two forces which hitherto have played the leading part in the revolution—namely, the workingmen in the towns, fraternizing with the younger 'intellectuals,' and the peasants in the country—have displayed such a wonderful unanimity of action, even where it was not concerted beforehand, and such a reluctance from useless bloodshed, that we may be sure of their ultimate victory. The troops have already been deeply impressed by the unanimity, the self-sacrifice, and the consciousness of their rights displayed by the workmen in their strikes; and now that the St. Petersburg workmen have begun to approach in a spirit of straightforward propaganda those who were enrolled in the 'Black Gangs,' that other support of autocracy will probably soon be dissolved as well. The main danger lies now in that the statesmen, enamored of 'order' and instigated by timorous landlords, might resort to massacres for repressing the peasant rebellions, in which case retaliation would follow to an extent and with consequences which nobody could foretell."

This tendency toward unanimity in the Russian revolutionaries is one of the most hopeful signs of the past year, he declares;

BADLY MATCHED.

How will the journey end?

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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autocracy is wounded to the death and victory is assured to those who are fighting for the rights of man. He concludes:

"The first year of the Russian revolution has already proved that there is in the Russian people that unity of thought without which no serious change in the political organization of the country would have been possible, and that capacity for united action which is the necessary condition of success. One may already be sure that the present movement will be victorious. The years of disturbance will pass, and Russia will come out of them a new nation; a nation owning an unfathomed wealth of natural resources, and capable of utilizing them; ready to seek the ways for utilizing them in the best interest of all; a nation averse to bloodshed, averse to war, and ready to march toward the higher goals of progress. One of her worst inheritances from a dark past, autocracy, lies already mortally wounded, and will not revive; and other victories will follow."

ATTEMPTS TO RECONCILE GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

So bitter has become the feeling against Germany in England that it has aroused certain "well-intentioned people," as *The Times* pityingly calls them, to hold meetings "for the promotion of more friendly relations" between the two countries. These meetings have set a ripple of comment going through the German and British newspapers on the causes of the supposed hostility. At one of these peace meetings, held in Caxton Hall, in London, "two resolutions," we are informed, "were passed, the first expressing the conviction of the meeting that there was no antagonism between the interests of the two nations, and affirming that the great bulk of the English people felt cordial friendship and respect for the German people; while a second announced the formation of an Anglo-German Friendship Committee and called for the public support of the movement." The London *Times* enumerates many ties that unite Germans and English in science, art, and commerce, and concludes as follows:

"In these circumstances it may be asked what useful purpose will be served by meetings like that of yesterday, or by such a body as the Anglo-German Friendship Committee? If they can remind Englishmen of the extent of our intellectual debt to Germany, and of the real community of thought and feeling which exists to a large extent between us, so much the better. But as we have already indicated, we do not think that most Englishmen need to be reminded of such things. They are quite aware of them and quite ready to be friends with the German people. It is not as regards the German nation that they have any misgivings, but as regards the German Government. Our official relations with that Government are, as Lord Avebury was able to state yesterday on Lord Lansdowne's authority, perfectly correct and friendly. The British people is content to see them so, and has no wish that they should assume a less satisfactory character. It would be glad, on the contrary, to see them become more cordial, but it makes no secret as to the indispensable condition of such increased cordiality."

On the other hand, the *Continental Correspondenz* (Berlin) criticizes *The Times* for this somewhat invidious distinction which it makes between the attitudes of the German Government and of the German people toward Great Britain. It intimates in the following paragraphs that *The Times* is employing its "fruitful fancy" to "sow discord between England and Germany" by daily lies. We read:

"The several demonstrations made recently by English associations in favor of good relations between Great Britain and Germany have naturally had an excellent effect. But the friendly comments with which a large portion of the English press accompanied these manifestations were still more sympathetically received; for the press in England has so great an influence that a change in the attitude of the press may be taken as synonymous with a change in the opinion of the nation.

"Of course *The Times* forms an exception. Its rôle for a now considerable period has been to sow discord between England and Germany. This paper certainly devoted a few friendly words to the demonstrations, but in order to destroy the favorable impression as soon as possible it sought to draw a distinction between the German people and the German Government. The German nation was well intentioned toward England, but the German Government was engaged in intriguing against Great Britain, as witness the Morocco affair. . . . . .

"Since that time more than a year has gone by, but matters have not altered; neither the opinion of the German Government nor the attitude of *The Times*, whose fruitful fancy still daily brings fresh lies against Germany into the world. There is, however, ground for hoping that these children of the city organ will in future receive scant favor at the hands of the English people, and that despite all the endeavors of *The Times* such friendly relations will be established between England and Germany as ought to exist between two nations that are not only allied in race, but have often shed their blood on the battlefield fighting together against a common foe."

There is nothing for Germany and England to squabble about, jauntily says the London *Daily News*, any more than America and Germany should be set by the ears through the Monroe Doctrine. Politicians in the two countries may fight over their opposing interests, but an enlightened democratic feeling will preclude such dissensions. Thus:

"What is there to quarrel about? . . . It is a question which, being put, dissipates this atmosphere of suspicion. There are not two other first-rate Powers whose interests are in less essential conflict than the interests of Germany and Great Britain. It may be true that the rulers of Germany dream of an oversea empire and that they find Great Britain in the way. But they find the Monroe Doctrine still more in the way, and there is no suggestion of a mortal antipathy between Germany and America being in the nature of things. In any case these aspirations concern only politicians, and the way to cut their claws is to educate the democracies of the two countries, to make them realize how many interests they have in common, and to bring them into closer association in the way that has been so productive of good results in regard to France and England."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks the British hostility to Germany is due to the fact that Germany is running England pretty hard as a world power, and says that the clashing commercial interests of the two countries naturally and sufficiently account for their inevitable feeling of rivalry. To quote:

"As we have frequently remarked, the antagonism between England and Germany undoubtedly springs from England's envy of Germany on account of the latter's commercial competition in every quarter of the globe where England has been strongest. Since England and Germany have the same interests in the same places, at such points they must come into the most violent collision as rivals. Perhaps we could mollify this British envy, however, if the German press were to show a more submissive attitude toward the English press, and Germany were to renounce her policy of industrial and maritime development in favor of England. We consider it exceedingly foolish, however, for Germany when she has established a sphere of influence at any point, to attempt the exclusion of English trade. This course, as was said in the Kaiser's recent speech from the throne, is unworthy of Germany. Our readers need not to be reminded that we have difficulties enough, in our present political position and in our colonial enterprises, to deter us from a course which would be as stupid as it is short-sighted."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Inland Naval School.—The establishment of a mercantile-marine training-school in Paris excites sarcastic comment from *Cosmos* (Paris), which suggests that sailors ought to be trained in seaports, and by professors who have some knowledge of maritime things. In reference to the measure providing for the school in Paris the writer goes on:

"We shall not discuss the value of the measure, but, with a goodly number of other persons who know something of maritime matters, we are absolutely stupefied by the choice of location.

"It is established at Paris!

"This is surely an original and unexpected idea. The thought

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that our future sailors will absorb taste and experience in maritime things around the Tuileries basin, in the Champs-Elysées and on the boulevards is certainly not bad.

"But if this plan does not succeed as well as is hoped, for the pupils, the professors at least will reap much benefit from it. It is more agreeable to live in Paris than at a seaport.

"At any rate our Department of Marine seems to be quite disinterested in its selection of instructors; of ten professors, eight appear to be quite unacquainted with maritime matters."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LABOR "RECOGNIZED" IN THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

THE effort of the new British premier to make his cabinet thoroughly representative of all shades of Liberal opinion by including John Burns, the famous labor leader, has seemingly failed to placate the workingmen whose sentiments are expressed by the Socialist organ *Justice* (London). This organ, which represents the extreme radical wing of the workingmen, and does not believe in any compromise short of the complete socialization of the Government, calls Burns's appointment "the price of apostasy." It adds ironically:

"One ministerial appointment we view with supreme satisfaction. It is doubtful if any one of Mr. John Burns's warmest friends is more gratified by his accession to office than we are. At last our condemnation of his betrayal of his class stands fully and clearly justified by this crowning act of treachery. Brazenly and unashamed, he puts the seal upon his treason, and accepts the reward of his recreancy. . . . As a 'labor leader,' John's career has closed with his acceptance of the handsome Judas bribe his Liberal paymasters have now given him."

In another article the same paper says:

"While we can not but rejoice that Burns should have at last received the price of his apostasy, and that in the sight of all men, so that all may know him for what he is, it is impossible not to feel the pity of it all. What a sorry ambition for a man with Burns's opportunities, to be one of the crowd of Liberal time-servers and office-holders, when he might have owned and gratified a much worthier and nobler ambition! He might have been the leader of a great, strong-united, militant working-class party. Such a position would have been worthy of the ambition of any man devoted to the people's cause. But that position can never now be filled by John Burns. It will devolve on some other, possessed of a greater sense of honor and truth and duty, and with greater loyalty and devotion to the cause of his class. As for Burns, he has decreed his own damnation, and the working-class movement is now well rid of him."

THE WRECKER.
Mr. Chamberlain's rôle in politics. —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

Vorwärts (Berlin), the great Social-Democratic organ of Bebel, however, takes a much more moderate view of the appointment,

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH,
Commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, who proposes to get "the landless man to the manless land" by sending five thousand families of the London poor or unemployed to Australia.

and reflects upon the immense amount of good Burns can do for the poor in his new position. It observes:

"The surprise appointment in this Ministry is that of John Burns as President of the Board of Local Government, altho every one anticipated that Burns would some day sit in the Cabinet. Bebel foretold this at the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in 1904. Burns is the first member of the Labor party to take a seat in the English Ministry. The Labor members of Parliament, Burt and Broadhurst, were merely Under-Secretaries of State. Burns is a strong man and might do a great deal for the Labor party as President of the Board of Local Government. He has practically charge of the poor, the unemployed, local sanitation, and the housing of the poor. . . . He has more power than almost any other Minister through systematic effort and active reforms to promote trade unions. But Mr. John Burns is merely a Liberal Minister in a Liberal Cabinet, and is under the influence of his colleagues. He will do nothing startling. Nothing of the kind is to be expected from him. He is a good fellow and quite incorruptible, but he has nothing of the Socialist left in him now except the name. . . . He is older than he was, calmer, cooler, and—more ambitious. Ambition is become his ruling passion."

Some of Mr. Burns's critics are recalling a remark he once made to the effect that no man was worth more than £500 a year, and then they ask him the rather embarrassing question how it is that he is now accepting four times that sum. *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), a paper much read by the laboring classes throughout England, deprecates such methods of attack, however, and says:

"It is distinctly mischievous to treat his inclusion in the Cabinet from the purely personal point of view, as so many writers have done. Mr. Burns no doubt to some extent owes his appointment to the energy which he has displayed for so many years in the discussion of public matters. But it means more than this: it is a recognition of the democratic tendencies of the age. This recognition was shown by the late Mr. Gladstone when he made Mr.

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Broadhurst an Under-Secretary at the Home Office. The new Premier, keeping pace with the march of events, necessarily goes a step further, and calls a labor leader into the inner Council of the State."

The London *Times* rather spitefully refers to recent disclosures in London municipal corruption and remarks that Mr. Burns is "personally popular," but his administration "will be watched with some anxiety, for it is to be feared he will promote what the Local Government Board should discourage—more municipal trading." According to the London *Morning Leader*, the appointment "almost marks an epoch in political history"; but the London *Globe* says:

"The most regrettable appointment is that of Mr. John Burns as President of the Local Government Board, with a seat in the Cabinet. A furious demagogue, with no knowledge of business, and with even less of economics, is the last man in the world to be placed in such an office, and we can only regard his appointment as a cowardly surrender of the interests of the ratepayers all over the kingdom to the fears of the new Prime Minister. We shall be anxious to see how he comports himself in what will, we trust, be a short tenure of office. He once declared that no man ought to be permitted to earn more than five hundred a year. His present salary is two thousand. Will he hand over the superfluous fifteen hundred to the Trade Union Funds or to his friends among the unemployed?"

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that such a nomination is "only a logical recognition of political facts and a just tribute to the forceful personality and high character of Mr. Burns himself."

POSSIBILITIES OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

BOTH Liberals and Conservatives in England are anxious to preserve the European peace, says Sir Charles Dilke, an important Liberal leader, writing in the *Figaro* (Paris). England has recently burned her fingers in the Boer War, he adds, and has good reason to be united politically in a desire to shun any further adventures of the kind. The Triple Alliance is to-day no more than a name, and he thinks England is not prepared to fall in with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of an *entente* with Germany, with which country the relations of England, tho not very cordial, are by no means strained to the point of imminent rupture. Russia is not likely to plunge into another foreign war at this time, and the mood of the United States is that of the peacemaker. Our President, he says, has gained "general, if not universal, approval by his rearrangement of affairs in the Far East, and his reopening of peaceful commercial relations there." Nevertheless, Sir Charles does not disguise his apprehensions as to the possibilities of imminent war. Speaking of "an immediate menace of war" he continues:

"If such a menace exists it originates from the rival ambitions of Austria and Italy in the territory adjoining Albania. But the relations existing between the two nominal members of the allied Central Powers, which were extremely strained in 1904, have recently been improving. Austria seems to feel no necessity for risking a sudden and dangerous movement, and Italy will think twice before putting her foot out of her own territory.

"The danger of the hour is the old danger of the Balkans."

He does not think, however, that there are immediate signs of an outbreak, unless a climax is reached in the present Austro-Hungarian ferment. Both the Balkan danger and the Austro-Hungarian menace have their sources in the peculiar conditions of that part of Europe, which he describes as follows:

"These two dangers, which overhang Europe at present, have their root in a state of things which admits of no remedy—namely, the extraordinary mixture of races, languages, and religions which prevails throughout southeast Europe. Such is the turbulence of these tribes that each one appeals to foreign nations for aid against its neighbor. The smallest of these nationalities is further divided up between the Western and Eastern Churches. Those who belong to the Eastern Church are cut up into factions through the meddling of the Russian Government in religious affairs. These factions are divided by mutual detestation and unite only in a hatred of Rome."

He goes on to say that it is quite impossible to unite such social elements under a national government which shall prove satisfactory to all. He believes that the ambition of Germany adds a further complication to the existing confusion. To quote:

"The political disintegration of the Vlachs, Greeks, and various factions of the Albanians amply illustrate what I have said above. The Germans also are widely represented in Southeast Europe. They are well known to be scattered among the Slav population of Bohemia, while Saxonians abound in the mountains adjoining Rumania. Now if there is one point beyond the frontiers of Germany upon which the Germans cast longing eyes it is Trieste, an Italian city occupied by Austria, altho situated on an Italian sea. These Austrian maritime ports on the north of the Adriatic are just as much a part of Italy as the shores they face, and the Austrian navy is largely Italian in speech, altho this does not in any way derogate from its fidelity to the Austrian Crown.

"There is no solution for difficulties of this sort. The future will largely depend on the views which the German Emperor takes in the matter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL THE KAISER CROSS THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER?

RUSSIA and Europe are warned in the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) that the Emperor William may possibly be compelled to intervene in Russia's distracted condition in order to protect the 2,150,000 Germans who are settled in Russian territory. The article alluded to is written by Professor Schieman, well known in Berlin as the Emperor's spokesman in this imperial organ. The professor takes pains to let his readers understand that such a contingency as he describes could only occur in case the Russian Government were destroyed or rendered incapable of protecting the lives and property of its German subjects, as well as of German subjects of the empire residing east of the Prussian frontier. This writer says:

"In Livonia, in the territory nearest to the German line, a general condition of strikes and blockades at present prevails. The revolutionaries provide themselves with weapons and are feverishly toiling in four different factories at the fabrication of small arms.

"The German consulate has been so far under protection, but who knows what will happen to-morrow or the day after? Can the subjects of the German Empire now residing in Russia be sure of their lives and their property? . . . There are 150,000 German subjects and 2,000,000 German subjects of Russia at present settled in that country. The Minister of Marine, in an address before the Reichstag, has informed us that more capital is invested in Russia by Germans than by traders of any other nationality. The amount is reckoned at $1,000,000,000. In brief, the moral and material interests of Germany in the reestablishment of order in Russia are extraordinarily great."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

"No greater mistake could be made than to regard Russia as a *quantité négligeable* because her fleet has been destroyed and because of revolution within," says the *Observer* (London). "Without she will always be powerful; and just as France emerged from the revolution the first military power in Europe, so, too, may Russia."

"THEIR disorderly and dirty condition," says the *Zeitung* (Berlin), "is the most striking feature of English warships. It is the necessity for pandering to the laziness of recruits and the consequences arising therefrom that constitute the weakness of the British fleet. It is doubtful if the thickest armor and guns of the largest caliber are any compensation."

THERE can be no doubt, according to the *Bengalee* (Calcutta), that Japan's success may well cause grave misgivings to the white races; they have so long been under a notion that the world was created for their exclusive benefit, and that they are the sole heirs of the whole creation. The Japanese victories have, however, given a rude shock to this delusion. But there is no help for it. The white races may froth and foam, but they can not resist the onward march of Japan. England would be wise in revising her policy in India in the light of this sudden but significant awakening of the East.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Egoism: A Study in the Social Premises of Religion."—Louis Wallis. (University of Chicago Press.)

"Christianity and Patriotism."—Count Leo Tolstoy. (Open Court Publishing Company.)

"The Dream Child and Other Verses."—Norma K. Bright. (Grafton Press, $1.)

"A Guide to the Ring of the Nibelung."—Richard Aldrich. (Oliver Ditson Company, $1.25.)

"Eternity of the Earth."—Daniel K. Tenney. (Cantwell Printing Company, Madison, Wis.)

"The Work of Preaching."—Arthur S. Hoyt. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Conquest of Arid America."—Wm. E. Smythe. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Frederich Schiller."—Paul Carus. (Open Court Publishing Company.)

"Songs and Airs."—George D. F. Handel. (Oliver Ditson Company, $2.50.)

"Songs and Airs."—George Frederic Handel. (Oliver Ditson Company, cloth, $1.50.)

"Lay Down Your Arms."—Martha Von Tilling. (Longmans, Green & Co., $0.75.)

"Lippincott's New Gazetteer of the World."—J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"King Lear."—William Shakespeare. (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, $0.75.)

"The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin."—Albert Henry Smith. (Macmillan Company, $3 net.)

"The Abolitionists."—John F. Hume. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The House of a Thousand Candles."—Meredith Nicholson. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"Library of Congress and Report of Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds." (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

"Deacon White's Idees."—S. W. Brown. (Mayhew Publishing Company.)

"Russell H. Conwell."—Floyd W. Tompkins, D.D., LL.D. (John C. Winston Company.)

"Bureau of American Ethnology."—W. H. Holmes. (Government Printing Office.)

"Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology."—W. H. Holmes, Chief. (Government Printing Office.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Time.

BY FIONA MACLEOD.

I saw a happy spirit
That wandered among flowers;
Her crown was a rainbow,
Her gown was wove of hours.

She turned with sudden laughter,
I was, but am not now!
And as I followed after
Time smote me on the brow.

—*From The Academy.*

Violet and Myrrh.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

"There are two cities that bear the names of the odoriferous plants, Ios and Smyrna, violet and myrrh, and Homer is said to have been born in one and to have died in the other."—Plutarch, Life of Sertorius.

Born in Ios, dead in Smyrna,
Violets for his dawn of being,
Myrrh to waft his soul outpassing!
(Matters not if in those cities
He but knew a beggar's portion,
Breaking bread of scorn or pity!)
Thus of Homer runs the legend—
Legend true to-day, and ever,
Of each poet since great Homer.
Such the lot for him commingled:
Born in Ios, dead in Smyrna;
Purple-cradled with the violet

Washing Ginghams and Prints.

New prints should be washed in lukewarm water in which Ivory Soap has been dissolved. Avoid much rubbing. Rinse well, wring thoroughly and dry quickly, *not* in the sun. The secret of washing prints so that the colors will not fade is in doing it quickly and in using Ivory Soap.

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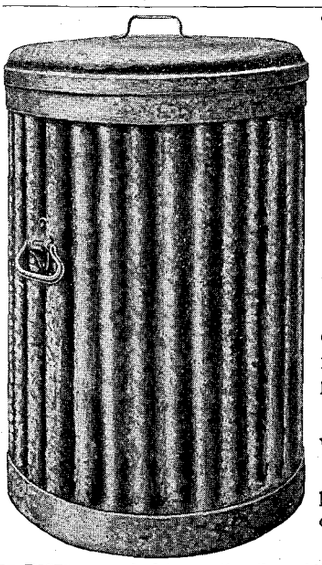

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Unto him the light is ushered;
And for him the light declineth
Lapped in myrrh and incense-wafted.
Such the splendor he inherits
Earth for him holds naught of common
Tho between his morn and even
He from door to door should wander,
Breaking bread of scorn or pity!
Like the blind Mæonian Father,
Like our Sire of Song Immortal,
Every poet since great Homer
Hath a heaven-greeted entrance
And a royal proud outpassing:
Myrrh and violet for his birthright,
Costly bitter-sweet his portion,—
Born in Ios, dead in Smyrna!

—*From The Reader Magazine* (Jan.).

Bon Voyage.

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON.

Child of a line accurst
And old as Troy,
Bringer of best and worst
In wild alloy—
Light, like a linnet first,
He sang for joy.

Thrall to the gilded ease
Of every day,
Mocker of all degrees
And always gay,
Child of the Cyclades
And of Broadway—

Laughing and half divine
The boy began,
Drunk with a woodland wine
Thessalian:
But there was rue to twine
The pipes of Pan.

Therefore he skipped and flew
The more along,
Vivid and always new
And always wrong,
Knowing his only clue
A siren song.

Careless of each and all
He gave and spent:
Feast or a funeral
He laughed and went,
Laughing to be so small
In the event.

Told of his own deceit
By many a tongue,
Flayed for his long defeat
By being young,
Lured by the fateful sweet
Of songs unsung—

Knowing it in his heart,
But knowing not
The secret of an art
That few forgot,
He played the twinkling part
That was his lot.

And when the twinkle died,
As twinkles do,
He pushed himself aside
And out of view:
Out with the wind and tide
Before we knew.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (Jan.).

The Answer.

BY GRACE ELLERY CHANNING.

"Proof," asks the Soul, "that that which is shall be?
That which was not, persist eternally?
Faith fails before the mortal mystery."

Yet more miraculous miracle were this:
The mortal, dreaming Immortality;
The finite, framing forth Infinity;
The shallow, lightly plumbing the Abyss;
Ephemeral lips, creating with a Kiss;
The transient eye, fixed on Eternity!

—*From The Century* (Dec.).

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Economy that *counts*—The Peck-Williamson *Underfeed* Furnace makes a ton of the cheapest grade of coal, yield the same amount of heat as a ton of the most costly. Burns coal, gas, smoke and *all*—doesn't leave even a clinker; insuring perfect cleanliness and the cheapest heat on earth! Read what R. Broughton, M. D., of Dr. Broughton's Sanitarium, Rockford, Ill., writes to our Rockford agent. His is strong evidence—

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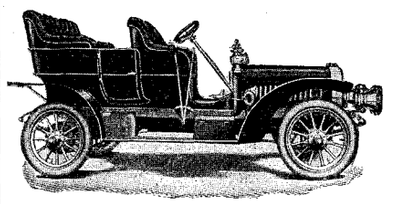

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Song of the Storm-Petrel.

By Maxim Gorky.

Translated by George Jeshurun.

Between the ocean and the thunder,
Between black clouds and the gray water,
Speeds and floats and sweeps the petrel,
Before the storm, before the wildness—
Harbinger and mad foreboding.

Now he flouts the black sea-water,
Now he stabs into the cloud-ranks,
Hurling on them cries defiant,
Cries of war and tempest madness,
Cries of rage and white-hot passion,
And high strains of triumph battle
Upward through his storm-born crying.

Hark the moaning gulls around him,
Hark their shuddering calls of terror
At his fearful fighting pæan.
Fain, fain they are to sink and hide them
Far below the rush and wildness
Down to utter dark and quiet
In the caverned ocean shelter,
While the frailest soul, the penguin,
Hides and flutters, weakly yearning
For the rocks to fall and hide him.

But the one free soul, the petrel,
Floats unharmed above the chaos,
Gray with anger, stanch with raging,
While the darkness, growing blacker,
Hangs above the sea-flung mountains,
And the topmost, ever madder,
Leap and dash in frenzied laughter,
Toss their curses as to welcome
Crash and hurricane and lightning.

Listen to the rolling whirlwind,
Striving for the sea's uprooting.
Now he grasps with rage titanic
One vast shrieking hell of water,
Dashing it upon the sea-rocks,
Where it sinks with one vast moaning
In a grave of tearful whiteness.

And the petrel in the cloud-heights,
The one rival of the lightning,
Scatters down his splendid crying,
Drawing from the very danger
Urge and will to cry forever.

There he's laughing like a demon,
Like a god of all the tempest,
Laughing, calling, crying, sobbing,
At the clouds that strive to veil him.
Laughter mingles with his sobbing
At the storm-wind's futile anger.
He the demon, wily, subtle,
He hath long heard weaker singing,
Something tells him not forever
Can the glorious sun be hidden.
Not forever, not forever.

—*From The Cosmopolitan* (Jan.).

The Mushroom Gatherer.

By Wilfred Wilson Gibson.

We rose an hour before the blink of day,
And with brown osier baskets took our way
O'er pastureland and paddock, glinting gray
With twilit dews that plashed about our feet.

Before me through the fleecy mist she went,
And ever and anon her body bent
To gather milk-white mushrooms, dew-besprent,
That huddled close to wait the noonday heat.

She plucked the little domes with fingers deft,
And tenderly the nestling buttons reft
From their green, cozy beds; and right and left
She strayed to glean the meadows' snowy spoil,

By drowsy sheep and dewy-breathing beast
She moved; nor from her aching labor ceased
Till dawn's pale glory shivered up the East
When, laden with the harvest of her toil,

Her brown hands resting on her lissom hips
She stood a moment, where the meadow dips
Breathing the dawn with silent, parted lips
That with their dewy drinking glowed more red.

As o'er the bleak wold's edge the young sun leapt
And waked a world that hapt in vapor slept,
Into the dawn with eager feet she stepped,
Her basket poised upon her lifted head.

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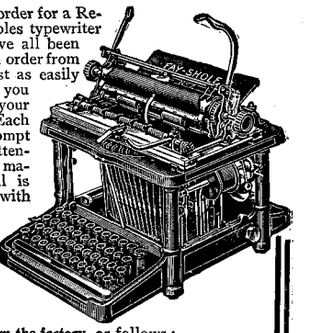

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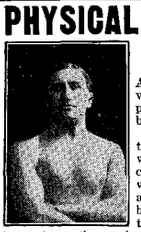

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And as she homeward went my heart kept pace
With her; and never more, in any place,
Since I have seen the twilight on her face,
Shall her heart lack my heart's companioning

For us, while bright against the dusky wood,
With morn-flushed brow and kindling hair she stood,
God made the day and saw that it was good;
And love first taught the laboring heart to sing.

—*From The Spectator* (*London*).

Since I Died.

POST WHEELER.

Some near day, in the rain-washed weather,
They will bring her here in a dress of white,
And we shall lie and whisper together—
Ever together by day and night!

She never knew it—never has guessed it—
Never has thought that death was a lie!
Never has dreamed how I kissed it and blessed it—
But then she will know what it means to die.

I will show her how not to surrender—
Never to run with the riot and stir,
For oh! she will far rather rest in the tender
Passion a dead man holds for her!

—*From "Poems"* (Elkin Mathews, London).

The Ends of the Earth.

BY FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS.

Oh, lift your feet and follow away
To the bounds of the dark and the end of the day!
Heigho! heigho! the Red Winds blow,
And a flame of a leaf down the road doth go:
A coal, a spark, that dances away
Luring and leading you out of the day—
To the hill that's black and the sky that's red,
And a great white star set low overhead,
And a little white moon like a twisted thread
Athrill in the web of the well-wrought red.

Oh, lift your feet and follow away!
The Red Winds over your shoulder say:
"The Ends of the Earth lie far—lie far,
But close as the hill to the great white star;
The Ends of the Earth are fair to find,
So red with sunset and keen with wind;
And the spark of a leaf flees fast before,
Blowing across the world's wide floor,
Red, red, red,—oh, a sharp-blown fire!
And luring you on like your heart's desire!
Oh, lift your feet and follow away
To the bounds of the dark and the ends of the day;
Red, red, red as a flame are they!"

Heigho! heigho! The Red Winds blow,
And the rush of a race to your feet doth go,
And over the hill and into the sky
You must follow and follow the chasing cry—
Follow the spark to the still white star,
To the Ends of the Earth,—oh, far, so far!
At the bounds of the dark and the ends of the day!
Oh, lift your feet and follow away!

—*From Everybody's Magazine* (Dec.).

Long Purples.

BY ALICE E. GILLINGTON.

All in Red Shot Coppice when shaws were leafing fair,
The Woodreeve went down home-along, a bavin of furze he bare,
And in his hand a bonny bunch; he rested as he stood,
And laid his meadow blossoms on the fence above the wood.

Dark rovers of the Forest these "Rockyboys" do call,
And the Island children, "Kettlecaps," but the strangest name of all
The Woodreeve heard from the honeyed lips of her who passed him there
With the May wind, the wind of love, all in her dusky hair.

She gazed at their sweet petals, a passing through the brake;
The Woodreeve looked in her sweet face but never a word he spake;

Columbia

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MARK XLVI — An entirely new model. 24-28 h. p. four-cylinder, vertical water-cooled motor; shaft drive, sliding gear transmission, three speeds and reverse; low tension make and break magneto current ignition; special chrome-nickel steel gears and shafts, crank-shaft machined cold out of solid block; I-beam front axle forged in one piece; rotary pump oil lubrication; pressed steel frame, 98-inch wheel base; double side entrance body seating five passengers. Price.....$3,000

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Mayhap, the charm that lay therewith he did not understand
When he took his bunch o' purples and laid them in her hand.

But when the Merry Forest lies primrose-lit in spring,
A-dancing in the May-green glades I heard a maiden sing:
"Down in Red Shot Coppice when shaws were leafing gay,
I took his bunch of purples and I charmed his heart away!"

—*From The Academy* (London).

Never Give All the Heart.

BY W. B. YEATS.

Never give all the heart; for love
Will hardly seem worth thinking of
To passionate women, if it seem
Certain and they never dream
That it fades out from kiss to kiss.
For everything that's lovely is
But a brief, dreamy, kind delight.
O never give the heart outright,
For they, for all smooth lips can say,
Have given their hearts up to the play,
And who can play it well enough
If deaf and dumb and blind with love?
He that made this knows all the cost,
For he gave all his heart and lost.

—*From McClure's Magazine* (Dec.).

Plenty of Room.—A visiting Bishop, in Washington, was arguing with a Senator on the desirability of attending church. At last he put the question squarely: "What is your personal reason for not attending?"

The Senator smiled in a no-offense-intended way, as he replied: "The fact is, one finds so many hypocrites there."

Returning the smile, the Bishop said:

"Don't let that keep you away, Senator. There's always room for one more."—*The Saturday Evening Post.*

PERSONAL.

The End in View.—Ex-Senator Lake Jones, of Ohio, who is known all over that State as the "hound pup statesman," from his passionate love of fox hunting, recently told the following story, which we take from the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"I have an aunt," said Jones, "who has most pronounced ideas of right and wrong, and a rather exaggerated sense of justice. Nearly thirty years ago she bought a piece of property from her brother in St. Louis.

"In a dozen years the property had quadrupled in value. To-day it is worth ten or fifteen times what she paid for it. As the value advanced her worry increased. Finally she mailed him a check for $15,000, explaining that she felt that she had not paid him what the property was really worth.

"He promptly returned it, saying she had paid him all he asked for it, and all it was worth at the time of the sale. But she wouldn't take no for an answer, and sent it back to him.

"Now, don't you know," laughed Jones, "that check has been passing back and forth through the mails between our families for the past fifteen years."

"Did it ever fall into your hands, Lake?" asked Major Robert Eddy, Jones's friend of a lifetime, smiling meaningly.

"No," admitted Jones, half sadly, "not yet."

Death of General Haupt.—Gen. Herman Haupt, a veteran of the Civil War, and a noted railway man and engineer, who died suddenly on the thirteenth of last month while on a train between Jersey City and Newark, had long been distinguished as the oldest graduate of West Point. He was born in Philadelphia in 1817 and graduated from West Point in 1835. At the outbreak of the war he entered the army as a colonel, but soon was promoted to brigadier-general and subsequently took charge of the Federal railways as chief of the Bureau of United States Military Railroads. General Haupt was general superintendent

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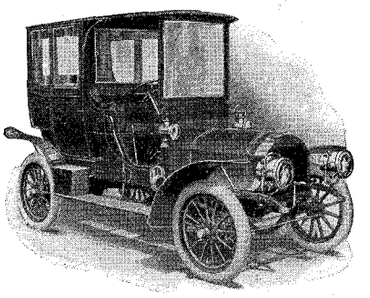

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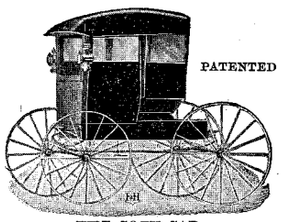

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and chief engineer and a director of the Pennsylvania railroad. An intimate friend of the general, I. N. Williams, a lawyer of New York, writes to us as follows:

To him, more than any other, is due the credit of correctly divining the movements and purposes of Lee's army before the battle of Gettysburg, and of giving the Union army timely notice to prepare for the battle. It was he who advised General Meade immediately after the battle, before Lee had crossed the Potomac, to follow him and crush his forces. Meade, I believe, said it would take Lee two weeks to build a bridge across the river, but General Haupt told him that he [Haupt] could do it in four days and that it was not fair to assume that Lee could not do what he could. I believe it was due to the general's report of the facts to President Lincoln that resulted in General Meade being relieved of his command of the troops as chief. What he did is clearly set forth in his autobiography, which I have read. I firmly believe that General Haupt was one of the great characters of the Civil War.

Ella Rawls Reader, Financier.—Last March the newspapers were full of stories about the young woman to whom President Morales, of Santo Domingo, was on the point of entrusting his fiscal affairs when the United States intervened. It seemed incredible that a woman should be taking into her hands the complicated problems, financial and political, of an embarrassed Government. How this woman, Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader, came within an ace of becoming dictator of that island republic, is told by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins in *Everybody's Magazine* (December):

ELLA RAWLS READER.

Mrs. Reader had studied the country's resources and laid plans for their development; she had canvassed and provided for the debts, probed the civil troubles, and prepared remedies. Training, intelligence, and hard work had fitted her for the position of fiscal agent, and she was ready to earn by further strenuous years the twelve million dollars in profits that the terms of her bargain promised. She won this chance through the success and originality of her exploits in Peru; she lost it through the betrayal of her confidence.

President Morales had heard of Mrs. Reader's success in bringing about peace between two political factions in Peru, which threatened to rend the country by a revolution. After this work Mrs. Reader was about to be made fiscal agent for that republic when President Calderon died, which put an end to the whole business. In July, 1904, Mrs. Reader returned from Peru to New York, where one of Morales' secret agents, Perez by name, sought to secure her services. In this he was successful. Mrs. Reader, we are told, took up the proposition with a quiet singleness of purpose that came near to landing her in the seat just behind the presidential chair. The first main step that she took was to discover what Santo Domingo and the United States wanted of each other and to adjust these desires in a treaty. In this matter she took William Nelson Cromwell into her confidence, placing before him the treaty she was planning to offer to the United States Government on behalf of Santo Domingo, and also the terms of her bargain. Cromwell went over the papers providing for Mrs. Reader's appointment as fiscal agent of Santo Domingo; giv-

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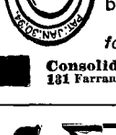

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ing her concessions in connection with railroads, steamships, mines, lumber and land, and stipulating her right to a commission on all transactions that should be put through by her in the five years of her fiscal agency. The treaty provided in detail for Santo Domingo's debts, its foreign relations, its internal administration. The plan was that Mr. Reader should go to Morales with these papers for his signature. After their verification by United States Minister Dawson, Mrs. Reader and Cromwell were to go to Washington and begin negotiations, Cromwell having promised an introduction to Secretary of State Hay on Mr. Reader's return. It was understood that Morales was to appoint Cromwell legal adviser to Mrs. Reader and counsel for his Government, and half of all the concessions and privileges were to be his. Mr. Reader and Mr. Perez arrived in Santo Domingo in December, 1904. All arrangements were in readiness to be put through, when the bottom fell out of the whole scheme. On this point Miss Tompkins writes:

On Monday, the ninth of January, Minister Dawson received a communication from Washington demanding that Santo Domingo drop all other negotiations and deal directly with the United States Government. Mr. Reader went immediately to Morales, who seemed much excited and worried.

"What can I do?" he protested, "I am afraid of the Big Stick; I do not dare offend President Roosevelt."

A second cable announced that a special commission was leaving Washington at once for Santo Domingo. There was no more talk of fiscal agencies. The Readers were crowded out. On the fourteenth, the United States gunboat *Castine* appeared, bringing Commander Dillingham and the proposals that resulted in the famous protocol of the twentieth, whereby the United States proposed to take on itself the responsibility of Santo Domingo's debts, and to that end took possession of the custom house at Monte Cristo. Mr. Reader came home empty-handed.

After this came heated interviews between Mrs. Reader and Mr. Cromwell. Mrs. Reader's explanation of the United States Government's precipitate action is that it was inspired by Wall Street financiers, who acquired Santo Domingo's paper at a nominal rate. She also charges that the whole scheme was planned and engineered by Cromwell after she had admitted him into her confidence, and that he designed to take unto himself the fiscal agentship as well as all the profits. Then followed the stormy scenes in Congress, which resulted in the pigeonholing of the President's protocol, or the so-called Dillingham treaty. And Mrs. Reader, we are told, says, with a calm satisfaction, "Well, if I didn't win, neither did William Nelson Cromwell."

Odd Figures in Congress.—Once in every decade or so a tidal wave rises and carries into Congress all sorts of strange material. Never before in American history, writes the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, was there a more marked case of this kind than the election of 1904. In speaking of the newcomers from Missouri, the correspondent says:

Washington has been on the lookout for the arrival of Hon. W. T. Tindall of Sparta, Mo. He might be expected to appear in the House on Monday, in a suit of Missouri homespun, with rawhide boots and a carpet bag. He has been advertised all over the country as the man who never saw a railroad train until he was thirty years old. He then came to Washington with a few friends to attend the inauguration ceremonies last March. The party put up at one of the medium-price hotels, but the charge was too much for Tindall, who had never earned more than forty dollars a month in his life. His friends missed him the second day, but finally located him in a three-dollar-a-week boarding house. According to the stories told by his friends, the newly elected member expects to save

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about $4,500 of his $5,000 salary. He is described by those who know him as very thrifty. Some of his friends who came with him to attend the inauguration suggested that all hands buy silk hats to celebrate the occasion.

"What!" exclaimed Tindall, in a horrified tone. "I buy a silk hat with my wife back home making soap!"

When Tindall came riding into Congress on the Roosevelt tidal wave that engulfed Missouri last year, he took the place of an old Democratic warhouse—Willard Duncan Vandiver, who had been in Congress for four terms, and was confident of re-election.

They tell the story of another newcomer from Missouri, a struggling young lawyer, who was urged to accept a Republican nomination. He refused on the ground that he "had not one show in a thousand." He finally agreed to run if the Republican Committee would pay the expense of the campaign and allow him $100 a month for the three months spent on the stump to help the general ticket in the State. He was further encouraged by the promise of his Democratic adversary not to put up much of a fight against him. The most surprised man in Missouri the day after election was this young man, who awoke to find himself a member of Congress.

Another new Republican representative from the same State will be one of the biggest men, physically, in the House. His name is Frank B. Klepper. He is six feet, four inches in height, and weighs 280 pounds. He carried the third district by 250 votes, overcoming a normal Democratic plurality of 3,800. Klepper and the President first met in the wilds of Colorado when Mr. Roosevelt was out hunting big game. The President's eyes lighted up as he gazed on the magnificent physique of Klepper.

"You are from Colorado?" inquired the President.

"No," was the answer. "I am from Missouri, and my name's Klepper."

"You are a Democrat, I suppose," volunteered the President.

"Not in a thousand years," was the emphatic reply. "I am one of those fellows who are going to throw her into the Republican column."

American Jewesses of Note.—During the 250 years which have elapsed since the settlement of the Jews in the United States many Jewish women have attained prominence in art, in letters, in the social world, and in philanthropy. Probably the most notable social career achieved by any American Jewess, says the New York *Sun*, was that of Miss Rebecca Franks, who has been made the heroine of several romances. *The Sun* says further:

She possessed great beauty. Her grandfather had been the British king's agent for the Northern Colonies. Her father was the king's agent for Pennsylvania.

During the Revolution her family sided against the patriots. Of her Leon Huhner, curator of the American Jewish Historical Society, has written:

"She was the reigning belle during the British occupation of Philadelphia. General Howe was in the habit of tying his horse before David Franks's house and going in to have a chat with the ladies, and possibly to enjoy a laugh at some of Miss Rebecca's sallies. Altho the beautiful Jewess shared honors with fair Willings and Shippens, no one disputed her title to be considered the wit of her day among womankind."

She was something of a writer, and her descriptions of the social life in New York and Philadelphia during the Revolution have been published.

Esther Etting Hays, wife of a Revolutionary soldier, figures in the History of Westchester County, N. Y. When Tarleton raided the village of Bedford, the Tories entered the house where Mrs. Hays was lying with a newborn infant.

She was supposed to have valuable information relating to the plans of the patriots. This information was demanded of her. She refused to impart it, and after she had been threatened to no avail the house was fired, and mother and child were carried into the woods for safety.

Rebecca Gratz, one of the most remarkable Jewish women in American history, came into prominence in the early part of the nineteenth century. She was born in Philadelphia in 1781. Like Miss Franks, she was a striking type of the highest Jewish beauty.

She was not in any sense a religious fanatic, but she

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was devoted to her race and her creed. Many were the suitors who sought her favor, and it was not because of an unsympathetic or unloving nature that she ended her days unmarried.

Rebecca Gratz was the intimate friend of Matilda Hoffman, Washington Irving's first love, and she was to him an inspiration. There is a tradition that Irving spoke to Sir Walter Scott so often and so enthusiastically of the nobility and beauty of this woman that she was subsequently portrayed in the character of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe." She was the close friend of some of the most prominent men of her day. Henry Clay was a constant visitor at her home, and her correspondence with men of letters has since been published.

Coming down to the achievements of Jewish women of a more recent period, *The Sun* says:

Emma Lazarus, the Jewish poet and advocate, attained a prominence in American literature which no other woman of her race has ever reached. She was born in 1849, and during the thirty-eight years of her life produced work which Browning and Whittier predicted to be the forerunner of some of the greatest American verse.

Miss Lazarus was a woman of wealth and belonged to the old Portuguese Jewish aristocracy. Her life was not marked by any striking events. It was placid and calculated to produce anything but the impassioned verse and drama which won her distinction.

This was before she had been awakened to the defence of her people. For generations the Lazarus family had been indifferent Jews and, as she described it, "attended the synagogue through force of habit." Even her book on Disraeli revealed an appreciation only of the deeds of the man and ignored him as an example of the highest Jewish type.

The persecutions of the Jews in Russia in 1881 awakened in Emma Lazarus powers previously dormant. Her poetry began to take a more human note. It stirred the hearts of its readers with the sufferings, the humiliation, and the wrongs of her nation.

It was then that she wrote "In Exile," "The Banner of the Jew," "The New Ezekiel," and "The Dance of Death." In this she typifies the wrongs of her people since the fall of Jerusalem.

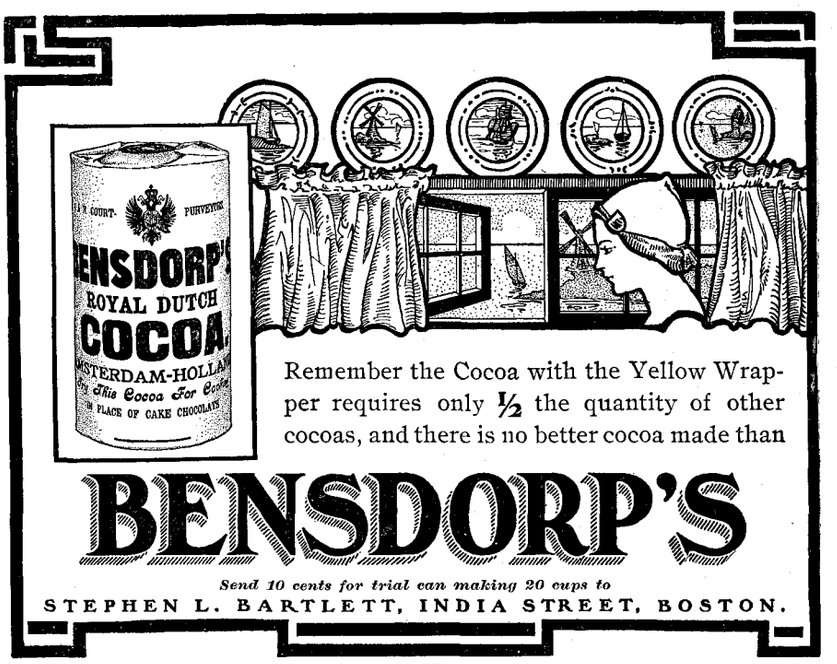
It was at this time, too, that Emma Lazarus took up the study of Hebrew and of Jewish history, and she threw her whole frail life into an effort to be of some practical use to her suffering people. Miss Lazarus's sonnet to Bartholdi, "The New Colossus," has been engraved upon a brass tablet and affixed to the Statue of Liberty.

The Diary of a Poet's Mother.—The mother of William Cullen Bryant closed and sealed each busy day with an entry in her diary, we are told by Amanda Mathews, and her great-grandchildren now cherish the yellow, faded little volumes, home-bound in coarse brown paper and sewed with linen thread of the writer's own spinning. The general character of the brief entries in the old fashioned hand, cramped yet firm, varies little from day to day, says Miss Mathews, in *The Magazine of History* (New York), and she continues:

The weather is always given the first place. Bryant is supposed to have derived his poetic gift both by inheritance and training from his father rather than his plain, practical mother. No one can turn from these faded pages, however, without realizing that a woman who looked out every day on the rain, sunshine, clouds, and storms with this great interest might well have had a nature poet for a son. . . . .

After the weather comes the brief record of the household tasks accomplished during the day. Their amount and variety would seem a miracle to the modern housewife, even to her who "does her own work" or thinks she does, little realizing how few of the old-time occupations associated with her calling are left.

Mrs. Bryant made the coats and breeches, the pinafores, pelisses, and tiers worn by her large family. She even made the green broadcloth suit that her husband wore in the Massachusetts Senate. The wool and tow came from sheep and flax raised on the home place. She gathered and prepared straw, braided it



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into hats, and, if they were for the women folk, even made flowers for their adorning. She raised geese and plucked them for pillows and feather beds, or used their skins for tippets. She made twine, and of the twine a harness. She kept her husband and children in handkerchiefs and stockings. She tended the bees, brewed beer, cleaned tripe, and manufactured sage cheese, sausage, candles, and soap. Her labors did not cease with the dark, but extended industriously to bedtime.

The daily entry was generally made up of about a dozen words, and closed with an item of news. William Cullen's birth is recorded in the earliest of the little books, the volume of 1794. Three entries in this book follow:

Nov. 3rd. Stormy; wind N. E.; churned; seven at night a son born.

Nov. 4. Clear; wind N. W.; got up; Hannah Cobb came; Mamma went home.

Nov. 5. Clear; wind N. W.; made Austin a coat. Sat up all day; went into the kitchen. Mr. Dawes died; buried at nine in the evening; washing done.

From this time on, William's appearance in the record, Miss Mathews tells us, is usually connected with some articles of clothing made for him.

Tricking a Famous Surgeon.—Sir Morel Mackenzie once received a wire from Antwerp asking him his charges for a certain operation, relates *The Reader* He replied £500, and was told to come at once. When he stepped upon the dock he was met by three men in mourning, who informed him sadly that he had come too late; the patient had died that morning.

"But," said the spokesman of the party, "we know that you did what you could, and we do not intend that you shall be out of pocket a shilling. We shall pay you your full fee." And they did. "And now," said the man, "since you are here, what do you say to visiting the city hospital and giving a clinic for the benefit of our local surgeons? It is not often they have an opportunity of benefiting by such science as yours."

Sir Morel said he would gladly comply. He went to the hospital and performed many operations, among which were two of a similar nature to that for which he had been called over. When he had finished all thanked him profusely. On the steamer going home he met a friend who had a business house in Antwerp.

"Pretty scurvy trick they played on you, Sir Morel."

"What do you mean?" asked the surgeon.

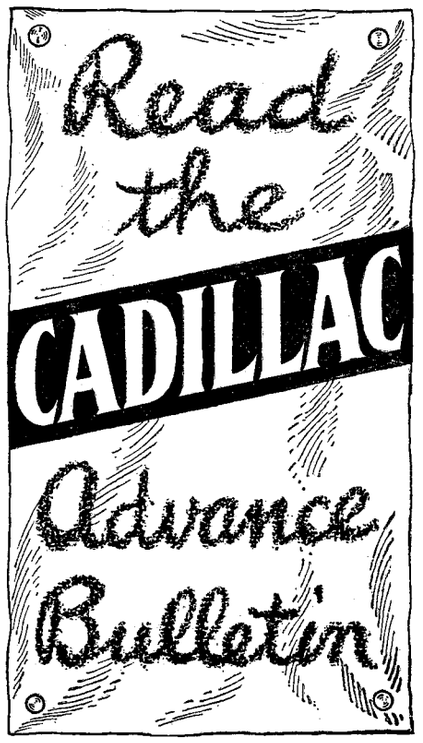
"Told you the patient died before you arrived, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Lied. You operated on him and a friend with the same trouble at the clinic. Got two operations for one price."

Edison's "Fake" Cigars.—Thomas A. Edison is said to be very fond of smoking, and it is claimed that sometimes he becomes so absorbed in his work that he even forgets that he has a cigar in his mouth. *The Saturday Evening Post* illustrates this in the following anecdote:

Mr. Edison once complained to a man in the tobac-



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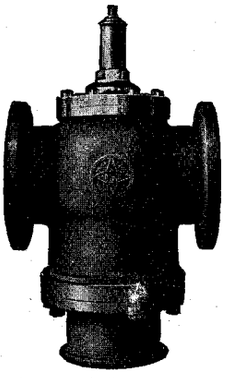

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The immense proportions of the mail order side of the book publishing business is not so often brought to the attention of the public as the large sales through the book stores. Nevertheless it is one of the most important parts of the publishing business. For example, on the Friday and Saturday preceding Christmas the Funk & Wagnalls Company shipped out by mail and express, to fill retail mail orders alone, 75,000 books.

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co business that he, the inventor, could not account for the rapidity with which the cigars disappeared from a box that he always kept in his office. The "Wizard" was not inclined to think that he smoked them all himself. Finally he asked the tobacco man what might be done to remedy the situation.

The latter suggested that he make up some cigars—"fake" them, in other words—with a well-known label on the outside.

"I'll fill 'em with horsehair and hard rubber," said he. "Then you'll find that there will not be so many missing."

"All right," said Mr. Edison, and he forgot all about the matter.

Several weeks later, when the tobacco man was again calling on the inventor, the latter suddenly said:

"Look here! I thought you were going to fix me up some fake cigars!"

"Why, I did!" exclaimed the other in hurt surprise

"When?"

"Don't you remember the flat box with a green label—cigars in bundle form, tied with yellow ribbon?"

Edison smiled reflectively. "I smoked those cigars myself," he said.

Piscatorial.—When ex-President Cleveland's son was about five years old the stork brought another son to the Cleveland family. Dick was told of the arrival of a little brother, says *Lippincott's*, and he was very curious to see him. Mr. Cleveland took the first opportunity to gratify the lad's curiosity. Dick gazed at the bit of red humanity for quite a while, and then, with great seriousness, he looked up into his father's face and said, "Pop, he'd make first-rate bait, wouldn't he?"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Nature Defies Red Tape.—"The 'Army Orders' say, 'Caps to be worn straight on the head.' What do you mean by wearing yours crooked, Private O'Malley!"

"Please, Sergeant, it's my face that's crooked."—*London Sketch.*

Country Courtesy.—"When you get to the city, please ask for my mail."

"Certainly, Miss; where'll I find him?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Useless Questions.—Owen Wister, the novelist, who hates long-winded preambles and useless questions, tells this story:

"A man stood before a mirror in his room, his face lathered, and an open razor in his hand.

"His wife came in. She looked at him and said:

"'Are you shaving?'

"The man, a foe to surplusage, replied fiercely:

"'No; I am blacking the kitchen range. Where are you—out driving or at a matinee?'"—*Detroit Journal.*

Not on the "Level."—"How do we know the world is round?" asked the school teacher.

"Because we know it isn't square," promptly replied the boy who had been absorbing knowledge about graft and boodle.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mr. Goodwin's Hands.—A story comes from Milton, N. H., of an old clergyman named Goodwin. He was a tall, broad shouldered man, and was said to have the largest hands of any man for miles around.

One noon a young man named Allen was taking

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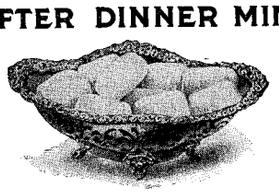

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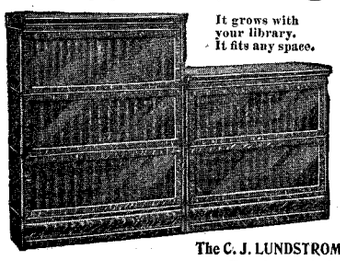

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dinner at the elder's house. It was the elder's custom to ask a blessing at the table, and Allen had evidently not been used to this sort of thing, for instead of waiting he began to eat. The elder raised his hand with a restraining gesture and said:

"Pause, young man."

"Paws," was the reply. "I should think they was paws."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Charge of the Mad Brigade.

[With acknowledgments to Tennyson.]

BY LOUISE STEVENS.

Half a block, half a block,
Half a block onward,
Packed into trolley-cars
Rode the six hundred.
Maidens, and matrons hale,
Tall spinsters, slim and pale,
On to the Bargain Sale,
Rode the six hundred.

Autos to right of them,
Hansoms to left of them,
Flying trains over them,
Rattled and thundered.
Forward, through all the roar,
On, through the crowd they bore,
To Price and Seller's store
Rode the six hundred.

When at that mart of trade,
Stern-faced and unafraid,
Oh, the wild charge they made!
All the clerks wondered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to pacify
All the six hundred.

On bargains still intent,
Homeward the buyers went,
With cash and patience spent,
And friendships sundered.
What tho their hats sport dents—
What tho their gowns show rents—
They have saved thirty cents;
Noble six hundred!

—*From The Woman's Home Companion.*

A Reminder.—CHEAPLY: "Hello! old man, you seem to be in a brown study."

POPLEY: "Oh! hello; yes, I am. You see, my wife asked me to stop at the market for something and I can't think what it was."

CHEAPLY: "Here, have a cigar. Maybe that'll help you to think."

POPLEY: "Thanks. O! yes, I remember now; it was cabbage she wanted."—*Philadelphia Press.*

In 1915.—CONVICT No. 6824 (convicted of grafting): "I wish to send a petition to the governor for a pardon."

GUARD: "All right, old boy; write it out, and you needn't put a stamp on the envelope, either."

CONVICT No. 6824: "You don't—you really don't mean to say you'll see that it gets into his hands safely?"

GUARD: "That's what! Didn't you know he was occupying cell number 9653?"—*Puck* (New York).

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

December 22.—All the factories in St. Petersburg are closed as a result of the strike, but the Government continues the railroad service with the aid of troops. Clashes between troops and strikers occur in Moscow and many persons are killed in an attempt to take arms from the strikers.

December 23.—More than half the Baltic provinces are reported to be in control of the insurgents, who are forming popular governments. Bombs are freely used in street fights between strikers and troops at Moscow.

December 24.—Armed rebellion continues at Moscow, bombardments being followed by charges against the barricades, built by the strikers. St. Petersburg is quiet, owing to the heavy forces of troops in the streets. A general political strike is ordered at Odessa, and proclamations summoning the people of Poland to armed

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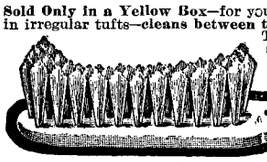

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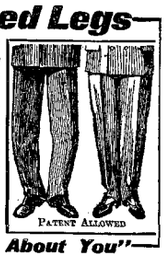

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rebellion are issued by the labor leaders at Warsaw.

December 25. Five thousand persons are reported killed and fourteen thousand wounded in the fighting between troops and strikers in Moscow.

December 26.—Reports from St. Peterburg say that the troops in Moscow are gradually hemming in the rebels, but the insurgents are well intrenched and show no signs of abandoning the struggle. The workmen's council at St. Petersburg decides to take harsh measures to prevent strikers from returning to work. The new Russian electoral law is made public; it contains concessions to the popular demands, but neither a free nor a direct ballot is granted.

December 27.—A general strike is in force at Lodz and panic prevails in the city.

December 28.—The Governor-General at Moscow reports that the strike has been broken and that the troops and strikers are indulging only in guerilla warfare. It is feared that the "Black Hundreds" will now turn about and massacre the "reds." The situation in the Baltic provinces is still serious, and troops arriving from Manchuria are being rushed there.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 22.—Delegates from the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada agree upon a code of doctrines to bring the denominations into one body as the "United Church of Canada."

China concludes a treaty with Japan which opens sixteen ports and cities of Manchuria to the commerce of the world.

December 24.—The new Italian Cabinet is named.

December 25.—Raymond J. Prefontaine, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dies in Paris.

December 26.—President Morales is reported to have fled from Santo Domingo to join the followers of Jiminez, near Puerto Plata. Vice-President Caceres is said to have seized the reins of Government.

December 27.—The Santo Domingo Cabinet declares the Presidency vacant and calls on Vice-President Caceres to succeed Morales.

A despatch from Peking says that the agitation which resulted in the boycott of American goods is spreading, and hostility is being shown against all foreigners.

Domestic.

December 22.—William Jenkins Emmet, the oldest member of the Emmet family in America and collateral descendant of Robert Emmet, dies at New Rochelle, N. Y.

December 23.—John C. McCall returns from Europe, bringing the report on insurance expenditures of "Judge" Hamilton.

December 24.—The Government decides to increase the military forces in the Philippines, and the action is regarded as evidence of apprehension that an anti-foreign outbreak may occur in China.

Statistics issued at Washington show that American exports to Japan and China more than doubled those of 1904 in the ten months ending October 31 last.

December 25.—Irvin Baxter, United States District-Attorney for Nebraska, is removed by the President.

Two hundred thousand poor persons are fed at various Christmas dinners in New York.

December 26.—The contest over the recent New York Municipal election is ended and Mayor McClellan is declared reelected by a majority of 3,468 over Mr. Hearst.

The terms of the New York street railway merger are made public.

It is reported that Gen. Luke Wright will resign as Governor-General of the Philippines, because his views on the race question interfere with successful government.

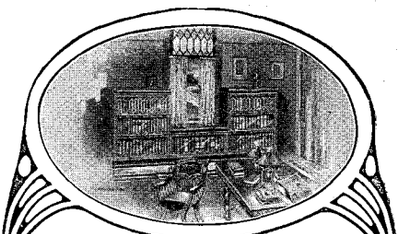
December 27.—The statement sent from Paris by "Judge" Hamilton is read before the Insurance Committee. Hamilton makes no complete accounting of his expenditures to defeat proposed legislation.

December 28.—The trial by court-martial of Midshipman Trennor Coffin, Jr., on the charge of hazing Midshipman Kimbrough, begins at Annapolis.

An understanding as to better observance of the law forbidding rebates is reached between managers of the Trans-Mississippi railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission in a conference in Washington.

The big steel dry-dock *Dewey* starts on its 14,000-mile journey for the Philippines.

The Isthmian Canal Commission submits its report in which it reviews the work accomplished during the past year and opposes the application of the eight-hour law, the contract labor law and the Chinese exclusion act to the Isthmus.



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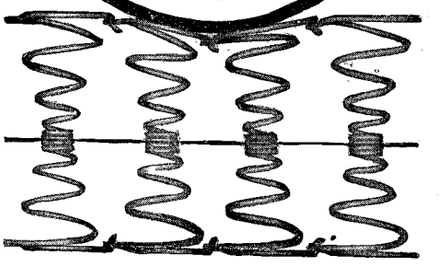

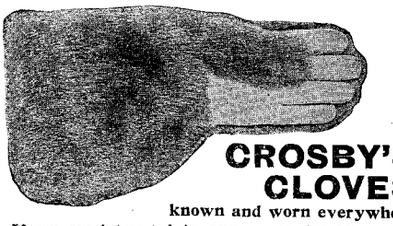

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